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DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 207 *23 October 1980*

ALBANIA

- Nase Meets French Foreign Minister in Paris B 1
- Foreign Ministry Delegation Leaves for France B 1
- Lleshi Greets Somalia on National Holiday B 1
- Minister of Education Interviewed on Recent Visit to Kosovo B 1

BULGARIA

- Reportage on Visit by Serbia's Stambolic C 1
  - Meeting With Zhivkov C 1
  - Luncheon Held C 1
  - Departure 22 Oct C 1
- Croatian Official Ludviger Arrives on Visit C 1
- Lukanov Leaves for Moscow CEMA Session C 2
- BCP Central Committee Condolences on Death of Luigi Longo [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 17 Oct] C 2
- Premier Todorov Receives Departing Portuguese Ambassador [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 18 Oct] C 2
- Socialist Countries Educational Conference Continues C 2
  - Representatives Meeting With Todorov C 2
  - Cuban Delegation C 2
  - Further Reportage C 3
- International Women's Training Course Ends C 3
- Defense Minister Dzhurov Issues Order on Air Force Day [NARODNA ARMIYA 16 Oct] C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- Press Commentaries Criticize New Polish Trade Union D 1
  - Lorincz in Bratislava PRAVDA [21 Oct] D 1
  - Commentary in RUDE PRAVO [21 Oct] D 1
- CPSU's Kirilenko Arrives for 'Friendly Visit' D 2
  - Wreath-Laying Ceremonies D 2
  - Meeting With Husak D 3
  - Husak Hosts Dinner D 3
- Miners Reported Striking for 'Free' Trade Unions [Paris LE MONDE 22 Oct] D 4
- Deputy Premier Lucan Confers With Hungary's Aczel D 4
- Delegation Leaves for CEMA Executive Committee Session D 4
  - Strougal Return to Prague D 5
- MPRP's Jagbaral Arrives for Visit 22 Oct D 5
- Mongolian Revolution Veterans Meet Officials, End Visit D 5
- Federal Assembly Holds 19th Joint Session D 5
  - Presidium Members Attend D 5
  - Discussion of Socialist Legality D 6
  - Ratification of Agreements D 7

Committee Meeting Discusses Economy-Related Issues [RUDE PRAVO 21 Oct] D 8
'Deliberately Set' Fire in Prague Diesel Plant Publicized D 8
  RUDE PRAVO Report [3 Oct] D 8
  Plant Director Comment [RUDE PRAVO 10 Oct] D 9
Briefs: Departure of Polish Official; Delegation in Afghanistan; Visiting Afghan Minister; Deputy Minister in Norway; Seminar on Satellite Utilization

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker, Axen Meet With Uruguay's Rodney Arismendi E 1
Mittag Holds Economic Talks With Bulgaria's Lukanov E 1
DPA: Berlin Wall Barricades Strengthened E 1
Protests Lodged on Proposed FRG TV Broadcasting E 2
FRG Paper Reports Speculations on Travel Alleviations [FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 22 Oct] E 2
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Claims Readers Welcome New Currency Rules [18-19 Oct] E 3
ADN Signs New Cooperation Agreement With Cuba's PRELA E 4
Further Proceedings at Anti-Imperialist Conference E 4
  Various Addresses E 4
  Axen Activities E 5
Briefs: Harvest Progress E 5

HUNGARY

Budapest on Role of U.S. Hostages in Iraqi-Iranian War [Havel] F 1
Mozambique Defense Minister Arrives in Budapest F 1
SFRY Information Secretary's Visit, Discussions Reported [NEPSZABADSAG 17 Oct] F 1
Aczel Leaves for Prague Visit 21 October F 2
Marjai Leaves for CEMA Meeting in Moscow F 2
Kadar Sends Condolences on Longo's Death [NEPSZABADSAG 17 Oct]
Budapest Reports Kadar Address to Gyor Workers F 3
  Report of Additional Remarks [NEPSZABADSAG 12 Oct] F 4
European Youth Conference Held, Founding Document Accepted F 5
  Summary of Events, 14-15 October F 5
  Delegations Attending F 6
  Losonczi Address F 7
  More on Address F 7
  Report on Marothy Address F 9
Lazar Pays Visit to Hajdu-Bihar County F 10
Briefs: Leather Industry Congress F 10

POLAND

Dispute With Wroclaw Railroad Workers Remains Unresolved G 1
  Government Rejection of Conditions G 1
  Talks Adjourn G 1
  Interview With Minister G 2
  Further on Dispute G 3
PAP Reports Registration of Unions, Comments on Delay G 4
Walbrzych Meeting Urges Registration of Solidarity G 5
Workers Continue Meetings To Discuss Status, Statutes G 6
  Cooperatives Workers G 6
  Foreign Trade Employees G 6
  Chemical Workers Union G 7
SZTANDAR MLODYCH Interviews Walesa on Future Plans [20 Oct] G 7
Kania Chairs Conference of Voivodship, Party Officials G 9
Kania Meets With Cardinal Wyszynski 21 October G 9
Sejm Commission Meets To Discuss State Plan, Budget G 9
  Guidelines Drafted G 9
  Conclusions on Food, Trade G 10
  Further Report G 11

Control Group To Investigate Construction Practices G 11
Pinkowski Chairs Commission on Streamlining Bureaucracy G 12
Lamentowicz Comments on Problems of Socialist Democracy G 12
TRYBUNA LUDU Examines 'Opponents of Socialism' Issue [Krasucki, 18-19 Oct] G 13
Episcopate Conference Appeals for 'Internal Calm' [Vatican City] G 21
Belgrade Paper Reviews Church-State-Party Relations [POLITIKA 18 Oct] G 23
Jablonski Addresses Group of Merited Teachers G 24
Strike Backlog Being Cleared by Light Industry Sector [TRYBUNA LUDU] G 24
Unfavorable Weather Hampers Agricultural Work G 24
'Revanchist' Interest in Recent Events Criticized G 25
Jablonski Receives GDR Official Gerlach G 25
Wajtaszek Attends Longo Funeral in Rome G 25
Leaders Greet GDR Counterparts on Anniversary [TRYBUNA LUDU 7 Oct] G 26
Briefs: Economic Cooperation With France; Economic Protocol With Colombia

ROMANIA

'Keen Interest' in Ceausescu Visit to SFRY Reported H 1
Ceausescu Sends Condolences on Longo Death [SCINTEIA 18 Oct] H 1
Ceausescu Congratulates Kim Il-song on Reelection [SCINTEIA 16 Oct] H 2
Ceausescu Addresses RCP Central Committee Plenum [SCINTEIA 17 Oct] H 3
Changes in Manpower Structure Reported H 24
New Laws Passed by Grand National Assembly Session [SCINTEIA 18 Oct] H 24
Briefs: Shipbuilding in Constanta; Trade Contracts With USSR; Trade Protocol With Cuba; Trade Protocol With Somalia

YUGOSLAVIA

Ceausescu, Romanian Delegation Continue Visit I 1
    Visit to Tito's Grave I 1
    Official Talks I 1
    Report on Talks I 1
Soviet War Veterans Delegation Meets Croatian Official [BORBA 16 Oct] I 1
Protocol on Mixed Committee Session Signed With GDR I 2
Report on GDR Minister Schuerer Talks With Djuranovic [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 18-19 Oct] I 2
BORBA Reports on Visit of Finnish Premier Koivisto I 2
    Meeting With Mijatovic [18 Oct] I 2
    Conclusion of Official Visit [19 Oct] I 3
Italian Provincial Delegation Ends Visit to Croatia [VJESNIK 16 Oct] I 3
Stavrev Meets SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach I 4
Doronjski Sends Greetings to DPRK Leader Kim Il-song [BORBA 17 Oct] I 4
SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium Meets, 'Statist Trends' Denounced I 5
Developed Regions Reported Slow in Helping Kosovo [BORBA 14 Oct] I 6
Mikulic: LCY Must Be People's Party, Not Just Party in Power I 6
Dolanc: Sports Professionalism 'Incompatible' With Society [BORBA 10 Oct] I 8
Press Reports Dolanc Speech to Veterans Association I 9
    BORBA Report [17 Oct] I 9
    POLITIKA Report [17 Oct] I 10
Macedonia Begins Mass Defense, Protection Exercise [BORBA 19 Oct] I 11
Skopje University Graduates Major in 'Security' [BORBA 16 Oct] I 11
Intellectuals To Launch Magazine Advocating 'Democratic Socialism' [Paris LE MONDE 19-20 Oct] I 12
Briefs: Greek Ambassador; Afghan UNESCO Delegate I 12

NASE MEETS FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER IN PARIS

AU141629 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Tirana 14 Oct (ATA)--On his way back from New York where he attended the proceedings of the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly, on October 13, 1980 the foreign minister of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Nesti Nase met in Paris the foreign minister of the French Republic, Jean Francois-Poncet.

Opinions were exchanged at this meeting on the development of relations between the two countries and on some international problems. Attending the meeting was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Albania to the French Republic, Misto Treska.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FRANCE

AU181943 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has left for Paris at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of France. The delegation is led by Deputy Foreign Minister Ksenofon Nushi.

LLESHI GREETS SOMALIA ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU201803 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic:

On occasion of the national holiday of Somalia, we send you on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and on my own behalf, greetings and best wishes for the happiness of the people of Somalia.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION INTERVIEWED ON RECENT VISIT TO KOSOVO

AU182055 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1900 GMT on 18 October 1980 broadcast an approximately 10-minute recorded interview with Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in connection with her recent visit to the autonomous socialist province of Kosovo in the SFRY. Tefta Cami begins by mentioning various personalities that she and the members of her delegation met during their stay in Kosovo, as well as a number of places and various institutions they visited. She also expressed her pleasure at the positive achievements attained in Kosovo in all fields, particularly in education and the development of culture. Further on she highly assessed the cooperation between Albania and Kosovo in the educational, cultural and scientific fields in accordance with various agreements concluded between the two sides. Tefta Cami indicated that such cooperation could be extended even more in the interest of both Albania and Kosovo, particularly in exchanges of lecturers, textbooks, publications, exhibitions and sports teams, as well as in organizing joint studies in the fields of archaeology, ethnography, linguistics, and national culture. Tefta Cami stated that Kosovo institutions had shown great interest in the conference on the problems of the formation of the Albanian people, which will be organized in 1981 by the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in the compiling of an Albanian encyclopedia, an atlas of Albanian dialects and other such projects.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SERBIA'S STAMBOLIC

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU221645 Sofia BTA in English 1456 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 22 Oct (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP and State Council president of Bulgaria, today received the chairman of the Executive Council of the Serbian Parliament and member of the Presidium of the CC of the League of Serbian Communists, Mr Ivan Stambolic, who is on visit here in connection with the economic exhibition of the the Serbian Socialist Republic opened here.

During the talks were discussed the possibilities for expanding the economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Bulgaria and Serbia. It was underlined that there are conditions for long-term industrial joint production on reciprocally advantageous bases between Bulgarian enterprises and Serbian economic organizations in the field of mechanical engineering, electronics, chemistry, metallurgy, etc.

The meeting was attended by Mr Belcho Belchev, Bulgarian minister of finances and chairman of the Bulgarian side of Bulgaro-Yugoslav Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

Luncheon Held

AU221720 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of Ivan Stambolic, president of the Republican Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia Assembly, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium [as heard], who is visiting our country in connection with the opening of an exhibition: "The economy of the Socialist Republic of Serbia" which took place in Sofia today. The luncheon was attended by Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Georgi Yordanov, Milko Balev, as well as by members of the government, by the Yugoslav Ambassador to Bulgaria Danilo Puric, and by Rayko Nikolov, Bulgarian ambassador to Belgrade.

Departure 22 Oct

AU222003 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 22 Oct (BTA)--Mr Ivan Stambolic, chairman of the Executive Council of the Serbian Parliament and member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Serbian Communists, left the country.

He was on visit here today to attend the official opening of the economic Serbian exhibition.

Mr Stambolic was seen off by Georgi Yordanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council and candidate-member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP, minister, deputy-ministers and other officials.

CROATIAN OFFICIAL LUDVIGER ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU222121 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Emil Ludviger, deputy president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, arrived in Sofia today. Tonight he met Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, with whom he discussed questions connected with the further expansion of trade and economic cooperation between Bulgarian foreign trade and economic organizations and Croatian firms.

LUKANOV LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

AU222006 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Bulgaria's permanent representative to CEMA, left for Moscow to attend the forthcoming regular session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF LUIGI LONGO

AU202057 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party:

Dear comrades, please accept our most sincere and profound condolences on the occasion of the great loss suffered by the Italian Communist Party [PCI] through the death of Luigi Longo--one of the most glorious veterans of the international communist movement, a fearless fighter against fascism, consistent Marxist-Leninist and internationalist and outstanding leader of your party, who contributed to the development of this party into a political force of primary importance, a party struggling for social progress, peace, democracy and socialism.

To us, the Bulgarian communists, the friendship between Luigi Longo and Georgi Dimitrov will always remain a cherished memory filled with deep emotion. His great personal contribution to the consolidation of international cooperation between our two parties, and his contribution to the development of friendly relations between the Bulgarian and Italian peoples, will always be precious to us.

PREMIER TODOROV RECEIVES DEPARTING PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR

AU202055 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Antonio Augusto de Medeiros Patricio, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Portugal to our country, in connection with his imminent departure from Bulgaria.

The friendly talk was attended by Maria Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE CONTINUES

Representatives Meeting With Todorov

AU221721 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the participants in the 12th session of ministers of higher education from socialist countries. The meeting was attended by Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education.

Cuban Delegate

FL221052 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Cuban Higher Education Minister Fernando Vecino Alegret is in Sofia, Bulgaria, at the head of a Cuban delegation participating in the 12th conference of higher education ministers from socialist countries. The conference, which began today and ends the day after tomorrow, is taking place at the official residence in the suburb of Boyana outside the Bulgarian capital.

Further Reportage

AU222010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The second day of the 12th session of ministers of higher education from socialist countries ended today. Delegates from 11 countries discussed today the basic trends in the development of higher education for the period 1981-85, and for a long-term period up to 1990, as well as on the further development of cooperation among socialist countries in this area.

A report was read by Prof Aleksandur Fol, Bulgarian minister of national education. This report gave an opportunity to a lively discussion on national traditions in the educational field, and on the socialist meaning of modern educational training. The report was heard with great interest. Representatives of Hungary, the GDR, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos spoke, with a realistic approach, about their achievements in the problems of education during the period 1976-80.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S TRAINING COURSE ENDS

AU221724 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 22 Oct (BTA)--The training course for managerial cadres for the women's organizations of the developing countries in Asia and Africa was solemnly closed here today.

The course which was opened on September 15th was organized by the International Democratic Women's Federation (IDWF) with the assistance of the committee of the Bulgarian women's movement. It was an expression of the concern of the IDWF managerial board over the special training of cadres of the national women's organizations, of its conviction that the struggle of the women in the world is part and parcel of the common struggle of the peoples of peace, democracy and social progress. The course was attended by 21 representatives of the women's movements in 14 countries including representatives of Angola, Afghanistan, India, Bangladesh, Zimbabwe, of SWAPO and the African National Congress of the South African Republic.

There have been discussed the economic, political and social problems of Asia and Africa and the status of the woman on the two continents. The representatives reviewed also the experience of the socialist countries in solving the problems of the woman in her work, family and society. Specific IDWF problems were also discussed.

The chairman of the committee of the Bulgarian women's movement, Mrs Elena Lagadinova, told a BTA representative: "The course became an expression of our solidarity with the struggle of the women and the women's organizations for national independence, equality and social progress".

DEFENSE MINISTER DZHUROV ISSUES ORDER ON AIR FORCE DAY

AU202052 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 16 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

["Order of the day" issued by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the occasion of Air Force Day--16 October]

[Text] Comrade soldiers, cadets, sergeants and petty officers; comrade officers and generals; comrade pilots, navigators, engineers and technicians; comrade specialists and workers, as well as employees of the air force system, comrade veterans of the air force:

Today our people and their worthy soldiers are celebrating the holiday of the Bulgarian Air Force. This year we are celebrating this holiday in an atmosphere of working enthusiasm and nationwide labor, in an atmosphere of political upsurge in fulfilling the decisions of the 1980 July plenum held by the BCP Central Committee, and in response to the decision adopted by the BCP Central Committee Politburo for the expansion of mass socialist competition so that the 12th BCP Congress may be worthily celebrated.

Thanks to the constant care devoted by the BCP Central Committee and by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally, and thanks to the selfless fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and its armed forces, the People's Army today is fully equipped with a modern air force which, in turn, is supplied with the most perfect technical equipment and with ideologically convinced and well trained cadres.

The soldiers and commanders of the air force are constantly being trained in Soviet military arts, and are successfully mastering their new technical equipment. Closely rallied around the BCP Central Committee, they are wholeheartedly supporting the domestic and foreign policy of the party. They are increasing their political and military knowledge and are improving their training as men of the air force to perfection, as well as their combat mastership. Night and day they stand on guard, watching over the peaceful labor of our people. Our pilots and technicians are highly specialized. Like all other soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army, they are perseveringly working for the perfection of socialist labor organization within the army, and for high quality accomplishment of all tasks assigned to them.

The Air Force of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has inherited our people's glorious militant traditions, who for 13 centuries have been building their life on this splendid native land and who have defended their freedom and independence in numerous battles.

A space generation of pilots has been trained and educated within the ranks of our air force. They worthily defend the honor of the first pioneers, who used aircraft as a means of combat. The flight of the cosmonaut-pilot, Eng Georgi Ivanov, who participated in the Intercosmos program, contributed to Bulgaria's worthy position among the space nations.

This year the air force holiday is being celebrated also under circumstances of an exacerbated international military-political atmosphere. Owing to the fault of North American imperialism, of its NATO allies and of the Chinese hegemonists, the peaceful achievements of progressive mankind are in danger. In reply to the constructive policy conducted by the Soviet Union, President Carter's administration posed a trend of confrontation and arms race. A new confirmation of this fact is the recent directive issued by the U.S. President about waging thermonuclear war. Certain West European countries, which are NATO members, have agreed that U.S. medium range missiles should be deployed on their territories. Military conflagrations in the Middle East and Far East do not cease to erupt. Imperialism continues and persists in its efforts at splitting the unity of the socialist community.

All these facts demand a constant increase of revolutionary vigilance from the soldiers, and an increase of combat readiness of our troops. They demand a consolidation of the power of the Bulgarian People's Army.

It is necessary that our air force, too, should increase its combat ability, and that our air force troops should be always ready, side by side with the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-countries and headed by the invincible Soviet Army, to fulfill their patriotic and international duties in defending their motherland and the socialist community.

Comrade soldiers, commanders, engineers, technicians and employees of the air force:

I congratulate you most sincerely on the occasion of 16 October--Air Force Day--and I wish you health, vigor, courage and great precongress successes in acquiring combat mastership and in insuring a reliable defense of the air borders of our socialist motherland--the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Signed: Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, 8 October 1980

PRESS COMMENTARIES CRITICIZE NEW POLISH TRADE UNIONS

Lorincz in Bratislava PRAVDA

AU221914 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Oct 80 p 7

[Julius P. Lorincz commentary in the column "On the Margin": "They Do Not Threaten Anyone?"]

[Text] A well-organized "triumphal" tour--as it is being referred to by Western press agencies--of one of the leaders of the so-called independent trade unions, Lech Walesa, of southern Poland in the vicinity of our country is currently underway. This man is at the head of an organization that calls itself Solidarity, using a term that is of profound importance in the revolutionary movement of the workers class. Walesa, however, thinks only very little about the content of this word, abusing it rather for a peculiar "duel" with the socialist system in Poland. Using Western press agencies as an intermediary, the Solidarity people let it be known yesterday that they will convene in the Silesian mining center of Jastrzebie to assess the question of whether to proclaim a general strike or not.

A general strike against whom? Only against socialist People's Poland.

We hope that the Polish friends will not be cross with us, but our citizens, who experienced political clericalism at the time of World War II, cannot be indifferent to the fact that this Sunday this very Walesa was received by Cardinal Wyszynski who told him: "We are with you" and read to him a message from Pope John Paul II, in which he wished the Polish people "success in the restoration of the homeland--in the spiritual, social and economic spheres." That would still not matter so much if the aforementioned Walesa did not dismiss appeals calling for a restoration of normal regular work of the Polish economy. In the application for the registration of the so-called Solidarity trade union he even refuses to recognize the PZPR's leading role and the social ownership of production assets, which is the foundation of the socialist system in Poland. At the end of August he set his signature under these principles but in the meantime he has "forgotten" them. What kind of a restoration of the homeland is meant here?

The Western press agencies REUTER, ASSOCIATED PRESS, UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL and AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE yesterday very painstakingly stressed that in his speeches in southern Poland Walesa avoided anything that could lead to an accusation of antisocialist activity, and that he declared: "We do not threaten any country, nor any alliance." However, he forgot to speak about how the so-called independent trade unions threaten the interests of Poland itself and its working people....

Commentary in RUDE PRAVO

AU221917 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Oct 80 p 7

[CTK commentary: "Who Is Violating the Gdansk Accords; Disruptive Demands of the So-Called New Trade Unions; Attempts To Separate the Working People From the PZPR"]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct (CTK)--The accords concluded in Poland between government commissions and representatives of enterprise committees following the August strikes set the framework for the establishment of so-called new trade unions. Now, almost 2 months after their conclusion, it is becoming evident that it is a section of these so-called new trade unions--specifically the Gdansk Solidarity organization led by Lech Walesa--which is violating these accords, even though it verbally calls for their observance.

The draft statutes submitted by Solidarity to the voivodship court in Warsaw, simultaneously with an application for registration, deliberately leave out the provisions of point No 2 of the Gdansk accords according to which the so-called new trade unions commit themselves to proceed from the principles of social ownership of production assets, which is the foundation of the socialist system in Poland; to recognize the PZPR's leading role in the social system in the Polish People's Republic; and to not undermine the system of the Polish People's Republic's international ties of alliance. On the other hand, the draft statutes include provisions stating that people holding leading posts in enterprises or entrusted with a leading function in political organizations must not be elected to functions in these trade unions. Even though the founders of Solidarity speak of "democracy" wherever they go, in reality they want to deprive, in an absolutely undemocratic manner, a large group of people--ranking economic employees or functionaries of political parties--of the right to hold functions in the so-called new trade unions and, at the same time, prevent the employees of enterprises from electing to trade union functions people who enjoy their confidence.

The aim of the organizers of the Gdansk Solidarity and of people behind them is, above all, to separate the working people from the PZPR, deny the PZPR's leading role and assert their own political objectives, which are not in harmony with building socialism in the Polish People's Republic. The new trade unions' notions of the participation of PZPR members in their work are corroborated by an interview with Lech Walesa that was published on Monday by the Polish daily SZTANDAR MLODYCH. It is not true, Walesa said, that no communists are being accepted in the so-called new trade unions. PZPR members "may be members, but exclusively rank and file," Walesa said.

CPSU'S KIRILENKO ARRIVES FOR 'FRIENDLY VISIT'

LD221422 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Prague today for a friendly visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. He was welcomed at the festively bedecked Prague airport by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, members of the Presidium and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak and Josef Kempny, candidate member of the Presidium and Secretary of the party Central Committee Milos Jakes, party Central Committee Secretary Josef Haman, and other personages of our political and public life. The Soviet ambassador in Czechoslovakia, Aleksandr Botvin, and officials of the embassy were also present.

Wreath-Laying Ceremonies

LD221810 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, laid a bouquet of red flowers today at the grave of the eminent representative of the CPCZ and the international communist movement, Klement Gottwald, at the national memorial and Zizkov Hill in Prague. At the central burial ground of honor of the Soviet Army at the Olsany Cemetary he paid a tribute to the memory of Red Army men who fell during the liberation of our homeland. Andrey Kirilenko was accompanied during the ceremonies by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Also present was the Soviet ambassador in Czechoslovakia, Aleksandr Botvin.

Meeting With Husak

LD221822 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received today Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A friendly meeting was then held between Andrey Kirilenko and members of the Presidium, secretaries and members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee. The meeting was also attended by the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the party. Also present was the Soviet ambassador in Czechoslovakia, Aleksandr Botvin.

In a comradely and friendly atmosphere the participants in the meeting briefed each other on the activities of the two fraternal parties and main tasks fulfilled in the implementation of the programs of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the 25th CPSU Congress and on preparations for the coming congresses of the two parties which will take place at the beginning of next year. They highly appreciated the all-round, ever deepening cooperation between the two parties and countries and stressed the resolve to further develop and perfect this cooperation which corresponds with the innermost interests of the people of both countries, significantly contributes to strengthening the unity of the community of socialist states and the joint struggle of progressive and anti-imperialist and democratic forces, for peace and social progress in the world.

A mutual exchange of experiences from all sectors of activity of the two parties in implementing the program of construction of the foundations of a communist society in the USSR and of a developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia is an important and effective help in their work. They stressed the ever growing importance for the nations of both fraternal countries of the mutually advantageous economic cooperation which effectively contributes to dynamic development, growth of economic potential and raising of living and cultural standards of the people.

In the next period this cooperation will be further intensified and developed on the basis of a coordination of 5-year plans and long-term development plans.

Also discussed were some topical questions of the current international situation, the joint struggle of the Czechoslovak and Soviet people for strengthening peace and international security, as well as the growing role played in current developments in the world by the international communist and workers' movement. The determination of the two parties to further strive for strengthening their unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian and socialist internationalism, was also stressed.

Husak Hosts Dinner

LD230342 Prague CTK in English 2109 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 22 Oct (CTK)--General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak gave a dinner here Wednesday night in honour of visiting Politburo member and Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Andrey Kirilenko.

Present at the dinner were members and alternate members of the Presidium and secretaries and members of the Secretariat of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Communist Party Central Control and Auditing Commission Miroslav Capka and other representatives of the Czechoslovak political and public life.

MINERS REPORTED STRIKING FOR 'FREE' TRADE UNIONS

LD221517 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Oct 80 p 9

[Correspondent report: "Contagion in Czechoslovakia"]

[Text] According to information obtained from a very good source by the officials of the Silesian independent trade unions, strikes have broken out recently in Czechoslovak mines. The strikers, whose action was continuing at the end of last week, have formed workers' committees. They are apparently demanding in particular the right to form free trade unions. There has apparently been harsh repression against the movement's instigators.

DEPUTY PREMIER LUCAN CONFERS WITH HUNGARY'S ACZEL

LD221458 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Matej Lucan, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal deputy premier, conferred today with Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and Hungarian deputy premier. The two representatives exchanged information on the results attained and future plans in implementing the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress in building an advanced socialist society in the two countries. They devoted special attention to a discussion of topical questions concerning bilateral cooperation in culture and education.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION

LD222136 Prague CTK in English 1714 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 22 Oct (CTK)--A Czechoslovak delegation, led by Deputy Premier and permanent representative to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance Rudolf Rohlicek, left here Wednesday to attend the 97th session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

STROUGAL GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE BEFORE DEPARTURE FROM GREECE

LD222330 Prague CTK in English 2010 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Athens, 22 Oct (CTK)--Before Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal left for home he and his Greek colleague Yeoryios Rallis gave a press conference.

Lubomir Strougal described his talks in Athens and their results as successful. "We had a very frank dialogue which showed that cooperation between countries with different social systems is possible and can be fruitful."

The talks centered on economic issues, not only goods exchange, but also higher forms of economic cooperation, especially cooperation in production and in exports to third markets, the Czechoslovak premier said and gave as a positive example cooperation in the manufacture of equipment for open-pit coal mining, which has already been started. He pointed at possibilities of cooperation in the manufacture of trolleybuses, machine tools and tractors, and in the prospecting for raw materials and their extraction.

Lubomir Strougal added that Czechoslovakia and Greece have a similar stand on international affairs, and identical views on some issues, especially detente and disarmament.

Yeoryis Rallis described his talks with Lubomir Strougal as useful.

He announced that experts from Czechoslovakia and Greece are to meet to specify the agreements signed during the visit, and stressed that further possibilities of the two countries' cooperation exist.

The Greek premier emphasized that the difference in social systems is no obstacle to the promotion of Czechoslovak-Greek relations which, he said are excellent and both countries want to expand them.

Lubomir Strougal granted an interview to the Greek television and to the Greek Communist Party daily RIZOSPASTIS.

Strougal Return to Prague

LD222308 Prague CTK in English 1903 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 22 Oct (CTK)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal returned home Wednesday from an official three-day visit to Greece, at the invitation of his Greek counterpart Yeoryios Rallis.

He was accompanied by Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak, Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering Ladislav Gerle, First Deputy Foreign Minister Jaroslav Knizka and Ambassador Jaroslav Santovsky.

At Prague's Ruzyne Airport they were welcomed by Deputy Premiers Karol Laco, Matej Lucan and Jindrich Zahradnik and other representatives.

MPRP'S JAGBARAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT 22 Oct

LD222348 Prague CTK in English 2102 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 22 Oct (CTK)--Nyamyn Jagbaral, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, arrived here Wednesday at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

During his stay he will be informed of the Czechoslovak Communist Party's experience in implementing the conclusions of its 15th congress in the sphere of agriculture.

MONGOLIAN REVOLUTION VETERANS MEET OFFICIALS, END VISIT

LD211100 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1130 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] A joint communique has been signed at the end of a friendly visit to Czechoslovakia by a delegation of the Committee of Former Participants in the Revolutionary Struggle of Mongolia. Representatives of the Mongolian Committee of Former Participants in the Revolutionary Struggle and the Czechoslovak Union of Antifascist Fighters supported univocally the policy of peace and peaceful coexistence put forward by the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union.

During their stay the Mongolian guests met Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY HOLDS 19TH JOINT SESSION

Presidium Members Attend

LD221216 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The deputies of the Chamber of People and the Chamber of Nations at their 19th joint session are today discussing a report of the Supreme Court and the prosecutor general on the state of socialist legality in civic rights relations.

Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Federal Assembly, welcomed at the meeting members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart, candidate members of the Presidium of the Central Committee, Miloslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik, as well as other guests.

Discussion of Socialist Legality

LD231034 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 22 Oct (CTK)--The Czechoslovak legal code gives citizens guarantees that their personal and family needs will be satisfied through their share in the results of social labour, president of the Czechoslovak Supreme Court Josef Ondrej said at a joint session of both houses of the Federal Assembly here on Wednesday.

He stressed that the Communist Party exerts great efforts to create conditions for raising the already high standard of living. "The various measures by means of which the further development of society is being systematically and purposefully guided do not rest only in the ensured right to work and education and in other social achievements which can be compared with economically most advanced countries of the world. All round care is also being given to everything which is indispensable for the development of the personality of every citizen, for rest and recreation after work, for self-realization of every individual, in the spirit of the socialist style of life."

Josef Ondrej said that one of the legal certainties is equality before the law, guaranteed by the Constitution, also as regards the concrete protection provided by courts and other institutions to individuals. [sentence as received] It is one of the convincing examples of the fact that (?our socialism) is based on real guarantees of rights.

The whole system of the Czechoslovak judiciary guarantees that citizens can at any time exercise their right regardless of their social status and property. This is greatly at variance with the protection provided by the state machinery in Western capitalist countries only for the interests of the ruling classes and where the legal codes by a system of various limitations prevent certain social groups from exercising their right proclaimed in the Constitution.

Josef Ondrej spoke in this connection about the political campaign alleging violations of human rights in socialist countries. The aims of the campaign are to disinform the public, distort the truth and to replace constructive dialogue by negative conclusions previously fabricated.

The Supreme Court president pointed out that in contrast to the capitalist countries where the creation of norms in the sphere of civil rights stagnates, the Czechoslovak legal code is being constantly adapted to the needs of the people and the interests of society.

He said that a large number of cases of contravention of socialist legality in Czechoslovakia stem from lack of civic discipline, failure to respect the rights of other citizens, infringement of economic and state discipline and frequently also from insufficient knowledge of legal regulations.

He singled out the problem of responsibility for unjustified material benefits, especially those obtained by dishonest means. It is in the interest of the state and society to deal with such phenomena as dishonesty, personal enrichment at the expense of society, parasitism, speculation and corruption. He said it is necessary to consider measures which would, more effectively than before, make it possible to eliminate these anti-social phenomena.

Czechoslovak Prosecutor General Jan Fejes said that socialist legality was systematically consolidated in the past ten years of successful construction of an advanced socialist society.

He stressed it was necessary more than ever before to ensure observance of legal regulations of economic activities of enterprises and those concerning environmental protection. Especially important is the campaign against excessive consumption of alcohol, for the success of which more should be done by appropriate bodies and organizations.

Ratification of Agreements

LD222344 Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 22 Oct (CTK)--The Federal Assembly unanimously endorsed today the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam and a consular agreement between the two countries.

The documents were presented to the joint session of the parliament's two houses by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. He described the treaty as a reliable base not only for the further all round development of bilateral relations but also increased cohesion of the socialist community. This is also the aim of the commitment of both parties to do everything for the development and defence of the historic achievements of socialism, and inform and consult one another on all major international issues concerning common interests.

The foreign minister noted the treaty also gives basis for cooperation in other fields, especially economy.

The rich mosaic of Czechoslovak-Vietnamese relations is completed by the 1977 agreement on cultural cooperation.

The foreign minsiter went on to explain the importance of the consular agreement between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam, containing provisions concerning the establishment of consulates and appointment of their staff and employees, their privileges and immunities, to an extent which makes the status of the consular officials close to that of diplomatic representatives.

In a discussion of the documents House of Nations Deputy Bedrich Svestka spoke about the successes attained by the Vietnamese people in fulfilling the goals set by the 4th congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. At the same time he voiced great concern at the expansionist and hgemonistic policy of the Chinese leaders which jeopardizes stability in Southeast Asia and Vietnam's independence. He expressed solidarity with the people of Vietnam and assured them that the people of Czechoslovakia will always be at their side.

Another document unanimously approved by the Federal Assembly was the treat of friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Laos, on which an expose was delivered by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

He noted that an inseparable part of Czechoslovak-Laotian cooperation is Czechoslovakia's free assistance to Laos. Within this framework it supplies to Laos food, textiles, medicaments and other products, and helps in university training of its cadres. Dozens of Laotian students are enrolled at Czechoslovak universities every year, and over 200 Laotian specialists gain specialized qualifications in Czechoslovakia.

He noted that just as the treaty with Vietnam, the treaty with Laos also commits both parties to defend the achievements of socialism and strengthen the unity and cohesion of states of the socialist community. It is imbued with the resolve of both parties to work for peaceful coexistence and extension of the process of international detente, disarmament and strengthening of peace in the world.

The deputies of the Federal Assembly later unanimously voted for an agreement between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union to prevent dual citizenship which was submitted by Interior Minister Jaromir Obzina.

The agreement contains comprehensive legal adjustment of this problem.

Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek then submitted a draft agreement between Czechoslovakia and Cuba on mutual legal aid in civic, family and penal matters. He noted that political and economic relations between the two countries have highly developed, with trade exchanges rising by one-third in the 1976-1980 period over the previous five years. The agreement will strengthen the legal certainties of the citizens of both countries, and become an effective instrument in solving different problems which can crop up.

Delivering an expose on a draft consular agreement between Czechoslovakia and Tunisia the foreign minister noted that relations between the two countries [word indistinst] developing. E.g. their trade turnover amounted to 17.8 million dollars last year. Scientific technical cooperation is also broadly pedagogues, technicians, engineers and geologists work in Tunisia at present. [sentence as received]

The Federal Assembly gave unanimous approval to both agreements.

The deputies then discussed a government proposal submitting to the Federal Assembly, in line with the constitution of the International Labour Organization, texts of conventions and recommendations adopted at the 64th International Labour Conference in Geneva [word indistinct] with a stand of the Czechoslovak Government.

Labour and Social Affairs Minister Michal Stancel noted that Czechoslovakia has ratified 52 out of the total 153 conventions adopted by the ILO during its 60-year existence. Some of the problems dealt with by the ILO recommendations and conventions are already satisfactorily settled in the Czechoslovak legal code or concern categories of workers which do not exist in Czechoslovakia, he stated.

COMMITTEE MEETING DISCUSSES ECONOMY-RELATED ISSUES

AU222035 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Oct 80 p 2

[Report in the Column "Per Teletype, Mail, Telephone..."]

[Text] The government Planned Economic Management Committee presided over by its chairman, CSSR Minister of Finance Leopold Ler, met in Prague on Monday. The committee discussed draft principles of the deepening of the khozraschet [economic accountability] of economic-production units, enterprises and intra-enterprise structures in connection with the implementation of the set of measures for improving the planned management system of national economy after 1980.

'DELIBERATELY SET' FIRE IN PRAGUE DIESEL PLANT PUBLICIZED

RUDE PRAVO Report

AU152046 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 3 October under the headline "Fire" on page 2 carries a 1,200-word article by Svatopluk Smutny on the fire in the CKD diesel engine plant in Prague-Smichov that broke out on 19 July and "destroyed, in essence, half of the plant." The cause of the fire, according to Smutny, was "the pouring of inflammable liquid" on the floor and the wooden walls of a warehouse.

Referring to the damage caused by the fire, Smutny says that "the decisive facilities for the production of diesel engines concentrated in the Mechanics I building were destroyed: the heavy machine shop, the plate shop, the hardening shop, the pickling shop, the coppersmithy, the engine preassembly and assembly shops, the engine-testing section, the varnishing shop including the engine room, the temporary warehouse for finished products, the tool distribution store, the shipping and conservation departments and other sections."

Further damage will result, according to Smutny, from the loss of about 2 years production for export and from the costly renewal of production in the Smichov plant.

Noting that the fire "continues to be the subject of investigations by the federal criminal office" Snutny goes on to discuss the assistance extended by other enterprises to the diesel plant, in an effort to keep losses to a minimum. He concludes his article by urging greater vigilance in protecting socialist property.

Plant Director Comment

AU211055 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 10 October on page 4 carries a 1,200-word account of a speech by Rudolf Rychecky, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and general director of the CKD Prague enterprise, in the 8 October debate at the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session in Prague. Speaking about the problems faced by his enterprise in meeting the targets of the plan, Rychecky refers to the "deliberately set fire" in the second half of July in the CKD diesel engine manufacturing plant in Prague-Smichov, which "unexpectedly disturbed" the fulfillment of the planned tasks. Rychecky notes that the circumstances of the fire are "known" but does not reveal anything about their nature.

BRIEFS

DEPARTURE OF POLISH OFFICIAL--Janeusz Burakiewicz, chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, left Prague on 9 October after talks with officials of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and with Ludvik Cerny, chairman of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry, on the further development of Czechoslovak-Polish trade relations and expansion of coopeation between the two countries' chambers. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

DELEGATION IN AFGHANISTAN--A 2-member Czechoslovak Red Cross delegation led by the organization's deputy chairman, J. Lukaci, began talks in Kabul on 9 October with leading representatives of the Afghan Society of the Red Crescent. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Oct 80 p 7 AU]

VISITING AFGHAN MINISTER--Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuels and power, and Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, minister of mines and industry and member of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanstan, in Prague on 11 October discussed questions concerning Czechoslovak aid in the development of Afghanistan's coal industry, including delivery of mining equipment and sending Czechoslovak mining experts. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

DEPUTY MINISTER IN NORWAY--Knut Frydenlund, Norwegian minister of foreign affairs, has received Mecislav Jablonsky, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, on the occasion of CSSR-Norwegian interministerial consultations in Oslo. On the agenda of the consultations was an exchange of views on the present international situation and the further development of the CSSR-Norwegian relations. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Oct 80 p 7 AU]

SEMINAR ON SATELLITE UTILIZATION--A 2-day statewide seminar which began in Prague on 8 October is devoted to the utilization of radio satellite service by the national telecommunications network. This system is also of considerable importance for the introduction of the third television channel in the CSSR. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

HONECKER, AXEN MEET WITH URUGUAY'S RODNEY ARISMENDI

LD230402 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1432 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 22 Oct (ADN)--Erich Honecker, the secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Wednesday Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Uruguayan Communist Party Central Committee, for cordial talks. The talk subjects were policy issues of the two parties, their bilateral relations, as well as topical problems of the international situation.

Rodney Arismendi informed Honecker about the growing resistance of the Uruguayan people to the ruling dictatorship which was trying, through quasi-democratic measures, to overcome its international isolation. He gave thanks for SED solidarity in the antifascist resistance struggle.

The GDR would continue to do everything in order to contribute to the preservation of peace and to rebuff the attempts by imperialism to interfere in the internal affairs of other states, Erich Honecker said. He assured Rodney Arismendi of the unbreakable solidarity of GDR communists with the struggle of the Uruguayan CP, the Frente Amplio, all democrats and antifascists of Uruguay, as well as with the struggle of all peoples of Latin America for the consolidation of national independence and for democracy and social progress.

In the comradely exchange of views and opinions, the complete agreement by communists of the GDR and Uruguay on all basic issues was established. Both parties proceed from the need to continue resolutely with the struggle for peace and relaxation and to support all initiatives which contribute to the unity of action in the anti-imperialist struggle. Erich Honecker and Rodney Arismendi paid tribute, in this context, to the present international scientific conference in Berlin as being a valuable contribution.

Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Alberto Suarez, member of the Uruguayan Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the talks.

MITTAG HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS WITH BULGARIA'S LUKANOV

LD221550 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, received today Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for a talk on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. It was noted that relations between the GDR and Bulgaria in this sphere are developing in a stable and continuous way. The measures agreed by planning organs, ministries and combines in the framework of the joint economic committee assist the further realising of efficiency and capacity of the national economies.

DPA: BERLIN WALL BARRICADES STRENGTHENED

LD221406 Hamburg DPA in German 1326 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Berlin, 22 Oct (DPA)--The GDR is strengthening the barricades by the Berlin Wall with steel mats armed with spikes. According to observations from West Berlin the mats are being laid in front of inhabited houses so that any escapee who jumped out of a window would be impaled on the spikes, which are several centimeters long. In addition, steel barricades are being anchored deep in the ground to prevent the passage of vehicles and to make it impossible for escapees to dig tunnels. The measures are part of a program started by the GDR at the beginning of the year to perfect the "antifascist protective rampart."

PROTESTS LODGED ON PROPOSED FRG TV BROADCASTING

LD221744 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1709 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 22 Oct (ADN)--The GDR's permanent mission in the FRG has protested to the federal chancellor's office against renewed FRG attempts to interfere in the GDR. It has been learned that the ARD and ZDF FRG television networks want to step up the ideological war against the GDR, beginning 1 January 1981. This is contrary to the normalization of relations and detente.

This action directed against the GDR is casting a significant light on the real tasks of the ARD and ZDF correspondents accredited in the GDR.

FRG PAPER REPORTS SPECULATIONS ON TRAVEL ALLEVIATIONS

DW221001 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 22 Oct 80 pp 1,2

[Article signed WS.: "Speculations in the GDR on the Extension of Visits to the West"]

[Excerpts] Berlin, 21 October--Speculations have cropped up in the GDR that the decrease in visits to the GDR following the increase in the minimum mandatory currency exchange amount might be compensated for with an extension of the travel options for GDR inhabitants to the West. In connection with these speculations attention is drawn to the great unrest caused among the GDR people by the hardening of the inter-German relationship and the decrease in the influx of visitors from the West. A possible concession by the SED leadership on the question of trips to the West for GDR inhabitants may be called for as a "safety valve." In this context it is pointed out that GDR justification of the mandatory currency exchange increase cites the fact that an increase to DM25 per person per day leaves the GDR within the framework of what is customary in the case of its socialist neighbors. The new minimum exchange amount does in fact not exceed minimum exchange amounts valid for visitors from the West to Poland and Czechoslovakia: DM30 and DM25 per day. If other socialist countries are taken as models when it comes to minimum exchange amounts, then the travel options open to the citizens of these countries for trips to the West should be taken as models. too.

Remarks from the ecclesiastical sides are interesting in this context. A day after the Gera speech by SED General Secretary Honecker was reprinted in the GDR newspapers, the head of the secretariat of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR, high consistory councilor Stolpe, in a lecture in the Greifswald cathedral discussed travel in the context of the Madrid CSCE conference. In the firm opinion of the churches, travel is a component part of detente policy. With the continuation of detente policy, "with a real normalization in the relationship between the two German states--including a modus vivendi on the citizenship issue"--a normalization of travel between the German states also appears to be feasible. Yet, "normal" travel between the two German states will be travel between a socialist and a capitalist state, "that is, comparable to the travel between Czechoslovakia or Poland, with the corresponding options of the citizens of these countries." Stolpe continued by saying that he hoped "that bringing the minimum exchange amounts for entry into the GDR into line with corresponding amounts of other socialist countries indicates prospects for such travel options for GDR citizens, provided detente and normalization are continued." It is important for the GDR Government to adhere to these objectives in the present, complicated situation. The Evangelical churches in both German states bear a special responsibility for safeguarding peace, he said.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CLAIMS READERS WELCOME NEW CURRENCY RULES

AU211034 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Oct 80 p 2

[Commentary by "A. Z.": "About the Contents of Many Letters to the Editor"]

[Text] In the past few days readers have informed us in many letters to our editor that they very much welcome the increase of the mandatory minimum conversion of currency for visitors from nonsocialist foreign countries decreed by our Finance Minister Schmieder. Just like them, the majority of their fellow citizens would also not have understood continued indulgence by the GDR Government of activities of West Berlin and FRG citizens who live it up with the aid of illegally imported GDR marks acquired at a fraudulent exchange rate. Thus a citizen of the capital wrote us that she will now again be treated properly at her hairdressers because the place will no longer be so crowded with West Berliners. Other Berliners express the hope that there will again be room for them, their families and their brigades at restaurants and entertainment places. All this again shows how right it was to counteract the manipulation of the GDR mark through altering the minimum conversion rules.

The baiting campaign by the FRG and West Berlin media against the GDR currency has not just begun. It is interesting that at the end of June 1980, as if by order, the FRG and West Berlin media launched a campaign about the alleged decline in the value of the GDR mark, combined with slanderous reports about the GDR's economic situation.

Thus DIE WELT wrote in its 28-29 June edition: "Rumors about a currency reform circulating among the 'GDR' people have led to a slump at the West Berlin currency exchange offices. The wave of rumors, according to observations at the Western bank counters, is obviously fed by insecurity about the economic development prevailing in government and party circles."

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG declared on 28 June 1980 that the "causes for the weakness of the East mark" was a "glut at Western banks." The paper writes literally: "Obviously the East mark banknotes are increasingly being imported by old-age pensioners from the GDR. In addition, there are repeated indications of major 'suitcase transactions' with East marks." On 29 June 1980 the West Berlin SPANDAUER VOLKSBLATT wrote: "Rumors have it that the reason is the GDR central bank's intention to issue new banknotes." RHEINISHCHE POST asserted on 1 July 1980: "The fact that such rumors were able to develop is an indication of the precarious economic situation in the GDR as well as in the entire East bloc."

On 1 July 1980 the West Berlin TAGESSPIEGEL wrote: "For the first time since the speculations about a currency reform in the GDR, several banks have discontinued or sharply restricted the purchases of GDR currency, as was shown by a poll of the DPA News Agency on Monday." On 4 July 1980 CHRIST UND WELT-RHEINISCHER MERKUR spread the following version: "Should indeed a new conversion of the banknotes be intended--the fifth since 1957--then the GDR could kill several birds with one stone. The mark that is being taken out of the country now will not have to be exchanged later on. Thus purchasing power is being absorbed, though at the expense of the West."

At the same time it must be admitted that the market on which the GDR currency is being traded is a "gray foreign currency market." [paragraph continues]

This was stated in a Deutschlandfunk broadcast on 1 July 1980: "The FRG Government and the Federal Bank do not recognize the GDR currency as a medium of exchange. And de jure it should not be on sale in the FRG. He who nevertheless does have GDR currency, for example in order to make a visit to friends and relatives in the GDR cheaper, is incurring a relatively high risk, because on entering the GDR one is not allowed to bring any GDR currency along. Rather, the visitors have to exchange, at a 1:1 ratio. And that is of course a much worse deal than the exchange on the gray market where, depending on the situation, between 5 and 8 GDR marks can be obtained for DM1."

Considering all that, it must be said that the authors of the letters to the editor are right.

ADN SIGNS NEW COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH CUBA'S PRELA

LD230842 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1358 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 22 Oct (ADN)--A new agreement on cooperation between ADN and the Cuban news agency PRELA was signed in Berlin on Wednesday by ADN Director General Guenter Poetschke and PRELA Director Gustavo Robreno Dolz. It is aimed first and foremost at the further expansion of the exchange of news and photographs between the two sides, which have been linked with each other by satellite round the clock for some time.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS AT ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONFERENCE

Various Addresses

LD231046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0920 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Berlin, 22 Oct (ADN)--The international scientific conference on the theme "The Joint Struggle of the Labor Movement and the National Liberation Movement Against Imperialism, for Socialist Progress" began its third day of consultations today in the People's Chamber building. As was the case yesterday, the representatives of the communist and workers parties, of other revolutionary parties and national liberation movements are holding a frank exchange of views and experience in three sections; 48 people spoke yesterday.

The Romanian delegation leader, Leonte Rautu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, said it is the historic mission of communist and workers parties and the revolutionary forces worldwide to lead the struggle to prevent another world war, securing peace and international security. It is urgently necessary to proceed to effective measures of disarmament, specifically in the nuclear field. "We fully support the Soviet proposals to open negotiations to stop the installation of new medium-range missiles in Europe."

He condemned the neocolonialist policy pursued by imperialism toward the nationally liberated countries, which are to be kept within the system of the capitalist-created relations of oppression and exploitation. Romania, being a socialist developing country, seeks manysided cooperation with African, Asian and Latin American countries. Romania stands for the principles of independence, sovereignty and equality and noninterference in interstate relations. It is working to strengthen cooperation and unity with the other communist and workers parties.

Damian Pretel Martinez, member of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party, said his party is strongly opposed to the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe and to Spain's entry into NATO. He stressed that the threat of a thermonuclear war is one of the most serious problems facing today's world. That was why his party supports all steps designed to reduce tensions and defuse the international situation.

In view of the aggressive efforts of imperialism, the preservation of peace between all peoples urgently requires the abolition of military blocs and bloc policy, the dismantling of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of forces to their national territories.

With regard to events in Afghanistan, the Spanish Communist Party holds to its known position. At the same time it rejects the intentions of imperialist circles to heat up international tensions. Unity of action should be established in Europe with all progressive forces which, regardless of their political and religious views, are prepared to fight the threat of another world war.

He described "Eurocommunism" as an endeavor "to adapt Marxism to the present age."

Dr Hamid Safari, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Party [Volkspartei] of Iran, described developments in his country as the "triumph of the anti-imperialist and antimonarchist revolution." But the United States and its allies refuse to accept the loss of their political, economic and strategic positions in Iran. Close cooperation between Iran and the USSR and the socialist communist countries is necessary.

All the successes of the Vietnamese people in the past 50 years rest on the leadership of the communist party. This was stated by Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee. The VCP lets itself be guided in its entire political, ideological and organizational activity by Marxism-Leninism. The party has, therefore, always been able, though the Vietnamese working class is relatively speaking numerically small and the workers represent less than 15 percent of party members, to do justice to its role as the vanguard of the working class.

Nguyen Thanh Le condemned emphatically Beijing's great power aspiration and hegemonism.

Axen Activities

LD230450 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today in Berlin had friendly meetings with participants at the international theoretical conference. The delegation of the Finnish Communist Party, led by Olavi Poikolainen, stressed the positive course of the meeting and its importance in the further struggle against imperialism. So did the Politburo member of the Danish Communist Party Central Committee [name indistinct] (Nyrlund). Leonte Rautu, member of the Political Executive Committee, voiced the appreciation of the Romanian Communist Party for the preparation and organization of the conference. Hermann Axen exchanged views with him on the development of relations between the SED and the Romanian Communist Party, as well as between the GDR and Romania.

Hermann Axen discussed with Robert Mandebvu the expansion of contacts with the African National Union of Zimbabwe.

BRIEFS

HARVEST PROGRESS--By 14 October, GDR cooperative farmers had collected potatoes from 428,412 hectares, that is 87.6 percent of the area under that crop. Thus far sugar beets have been collected from 12.4 percent of the overall area. Harvesting field vegetables and sowing winter grain now are the most important field operations. Grain has been planted on 1.18 million hectares, that is 61.0 percent of the overall area. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Oct 80 p 1 AU]

BUDAPEST ON ROLE OF U.S. HOSTAGES IN IRAQI-IRANIAN WAR

LD230926 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Joszef Havel Commentary]

[Text] Tehran and the hostages affair: Will the prolongation of the Iraqi-Iranian war solve the hostage problem? And what effect could the deepening of the almost 1-month-old conflict have on the U.S. Middle East role? This is discussed in his commentary by Joszef Havel:

From the beginning the world knew that the 52 U.S. diplomats, whom Iran is holding captive in disregard of international law, are only a small stakes in the big game that points beyond personal destinies. Now the release or continued captivity of the hostages could have a decisive say in the U.S. presidential election struggle. The odds are roughly even between Carter and his competitor, Reagan. What is more, it seems as though Reagan is in the lead. But if the hostage affair is solved, it is hardly to be debated that on the crest of national jubilation Carter would ride victorious into the White House.

The U.S. administration considers that with the settlement of the hostage affair U.S.-Iranian relations, which had formerly been ruined, could also be given a 180 degree turn. There is no shortage of promises. According to these the release of the hostages would lead automatically to the release of the $35 billion Iranian assets frozen in the United States. Would this, I wonder, mean that Iran, which is fighting a bloody war with Iraq, could receive armed reinforcements from the United States? Well, U.S. diplomacy does not exclude such a possibility. What is more, U.S. diplomats have recently, for the sake of greater impact, been stressing more and more emphatically that Washington has the fate of Iran's territorial integrity at heart, and Iran could step out of its diplomatic isolation with U.S. mediation, and so on.

The smooth and wooing words of the diplomats are accompanied, for the sake of greater impact, by the frightening concentration of U.S. military strength, intended, to be more precise, to frighten Iran. The Persian Gulf has never seen so many U.S. war ships. The really big issue, therefore, both for Iran and Iraq, is that the war of the two neighboring countries must be ended immediately, before the United States, on the pretext of the conflict, takes a step that would be diametrically opposed to the interests both of the Gulf states and of peace.

MOZAMBIQUE DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD222128 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 22 Oct (MTI)--Lieutenant General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, minister of defence of the People's Republic of Mozambique and member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), arrived in Budapest on Wednesday for an official, friendly visit at the invitation of Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of defence.

SFRY INFORMATION SECRETARY'S VISIT, DISCUSSIONS REPORTED

AU211218 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Ismailj Bajra, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of information, who paid an official, friendly visit to Hungary at the invitation of Secretary of State Zsolt Bajnok, chairman of the information bureau of the Council of Ministers, departed from our country on Thursday [16 October].

The Yugoslav federal information secretary had talks on relations concerning information between the two countries. He was received by Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. He met with Janos Nagy, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and heads of Hungarian radio and television and visited the National Association of Hungarian Journalists and the editorial office of MAGYAR HIRLAP.

ACZEL LEAVES FOR PRAGUE VISIT 21 OCTOBER

LD221226 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 21 Oct (MTI)--Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for an official, friendly visit to Prague on Tuesday at the invitation of Matej Lucan, deputy prime minister of Czechoslovakia.

MARJAI LEAVES FOR CEMA MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD222114 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 22 Oct (MTI)--Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and Hungary's permanent representative to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, left for Moscow on Wednesday to attend the 97th session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

KADAR SENDS CONDOLENCES ON LONGO'S DEATH

AU201210 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Oct 80 p 3

["On Luigi Longo's Death: Janos Kadar's Condolence Message"]

[Text] To the PCI Central Committee, Rome

Dear comrades:

We have learned of Comrade Luigi Longo's demise with profound shock and grief.

With Comrade Longo's death, a great loss has befallen the Italian and international workers movement. In his person, a splendid person and true revolutionary has left us, who had devoted his entire strenuous life to the most noble ideals of mankind and participated, with firm belief and undiminished will to the end, in the worldwide struggle being waged for social progress, peace and socialism.

Comrade Longo's name is inseparable from the many decades-long glorious struggle of the Italian worker class and the entire history of the PCI. We respect him as an Italian communist leader who, even under the most difficult circumstances of the Italian and international class struggle, fascism and the war, served as an outstanding organizer and politician, with self-sacrificing readiness to act, as an example at all times on the path leading to the creation of a finer and fairer human society.

With profound respect, the Hungarian communists pay tribute to the memory of the outstanding son of the Italian people. We assure the leaders and all members of the PCI of the sympathy of the MSZMP in their great bereavement.

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee,

Janos Kadar, first secretary

BUDAPEST REPORTS KADAR ADDRESS TO GYOR WORKERS

LD121736 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 11 Oct 80

["Excerpt" of address by Janos Kadar, MSZMP Politburo member and first secretary, to Raba factory workers in Gyor on 9 October, carried in the "168 Hours--Political Magazine" program--recorded]

[Text] Often after political events a debate gets underway and we speak too pessimistically or too optimistically about the situation. In truth, comrades, the situation is this: I do not wish to speak about the period before the liberation in this connection, but there have been 35 years since the liberation and if anyone were to ask me which of these was an easy one, well, I would have to congratulate him. Perhaps one immediately after the war? Did we have to solve easy tasks then? No. Of course, I am an optimist. I do not know whether this is a matter of one's basic nature or not. No, this is not a matter of one's nature. Well, one has acquired a certain experience in life--one has to be optimistic. There are difficulties. It seems that it is terribly difficult to solve these problems. But just think back of the earlier difficulties and tasks. Well, it is better to undertake to solve these problems at our present, higher level of development. By now we must take fractions of seconds into consideration. We must learn about technology and we must learn to work economically within the framework of the socialist system, so that the productive capacities at our disposal, the work of the people, will produce the maximum that they are capable of. This is nothing to do with any capitalist methods. This is a requirement of the socialist system. Because if the capitalist is capable of bringing out the maximum of a certain technology and of the labor force at his disposal, we must also bring out the maximum, without capitalist exploitation, because we are in the strange situation in which one can say that the employer is the same person as the worker and so is the one who enjoys the fruit of the work done.

We must not get frightened of the difficulties. It may well be that when we reach an even higher level, we will have to solve even more complex tasks. I wish we were already at that stage. A question arose here a little while ago. What is the situation as regards differentiation at other enterprises in the country? I would like to discuss two issues in this connection. I would also like to elucidate this concept of differentiation. This is very often applied to wages. Well, in my view we should not use the term differentiation in this connection because we need it for something else. Where differentiation is needed is in the sphere of the development of production, in the sphere of investment and, as regards the enterprises, so that the efficient one should develop and the inefficient one should not develop. This is genuine differentiation.

When it comes to wages, I would prefer the expression: Remuneration according to performance. When this is truly manifested, it is also differentiated; but we should not stress differentiation. One of the slogans of the bourgeois French Revolution, egalite, has become very widespread in our country. There is a spirit of egalitarianism and people get upset about differentiation because they say: We are all the same. Should we differentiate between each other? Of course, it is not this that is involved here but rather payment in accordance with the work done. When we carry this out in a consistent manner, then of course there will be differentiation as well. However, real differentiation, selection, is necessary as regards the development of production, investments. I think this makes this concept more precise.

Thank you for the question. The situation is pretty bad as regards differentiation, using the term in this formulation. It is making slow progress. There are cases of mass resistance against differentiation, not to mention the leaders. I start with the foreman. Differentiation always makes the task of the leaders more awkward and more difficult. [paragraph continues]

Egalitarianism is easier. Moral recognition was also mentioned earlier. This is a very serious fault; unfortunately even the decorations are distributed as if they were some sort of national allocation. They are divided among economic branches and the regions, then among the enterprises, and I do not now how else they distribute them. Why they do this is something that I cannot understand. It may well happen that it is sinful to say that there are only two decorations, because there might be three people worthy of being nominated for them. It should be decided at some forum, or perhaps there might be only one such person. But just show me a head of department whom his subordinates know has received two decorations while he himself has only recommended one person for a decoration; anyone like that would be eaten alive. There are such bad practices in our country and it is very difficult to overcome them.

It has been raised that there are unpopular tasks. Well, there are tasks which undergo certain changes. To start with, they are very unpopular. Later they become less unpopular and eventually become popular. It has just occurred to me that our entire party leadership and our government came about after 1956 and, to be quite candid, we started with a number of things which in those days were unpopular, but later things changed.

As regards the socialist brigades, it is a good thing that they were formed. They are a genuine force in our country. This can and must develop further and thus we must continue to support them. I would merely like to make one request here, if I may. In large areas roughly half of the workers are members of the socialist brigades--this is approximately the proportion that has developed. Let us be proud of them and, when necessary, let us praise them, but we must not divide the working class. We must not imply that those who have joined the socialist brigade movement are decent, good workers and the others are second class citizens. We must not suggest this and we must be careful about this. The others are also decent people, with the exception of a small percentage, because there is a small percentage of people who are the exception. The others are also working well. They have their merits. They also show an example and they also must be encouraged. Let this movement carry on, providing initiative, motivation, a force of advancement in our society.

Report of Additional Remarks

AU201958 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Oct 80 p 3

[Jozsef Solyom report: "With Janos Kadar in Gyor"]

[Summary] If I had to characterize Janos Kadar's 9 October visit to Gyor in one sentence, I would say that it was a series of meetings among people at the two enterprises, whose political message was meant for the country as a whole.

For instance, engaging in a discussion with workers of the Raba railway freight car and machine plant, Janos Kadar said: "Wherever I went among you, people tried to make me understand that yours is a difficult task and is becoming more and more difficult. I am pleased that almost all of them then added: 'We will accomplish it.... That is why we are experimenting and trying more and more new things. We are doing a good job.' That is wise. That is how it should be. You can believe me, a man who has experienced a great deal, that life never is easy. For instance, I passed my examination as a technician in 1929 and was fired 5 months later.... And this was not only my fate; 40 percent of the workers suffered from unemployment at that time. We and our relatives should live differently, should lead lives more worthy of human beings--this thought, above all, led me to the party. I ask you, however: Since we have won, and the workers class and working people have the power, has life become easy? I congratulate the person who can prove to me when life was at all easy in the last 35 years. And it will not be easy tomorrow or decades after, either. We must not promise such a thing to anyone. [paragraph continues]

However, we can promise that, if we work decently, collaborating with a common will for our good objectives, then, in spite of all of our present and future problems, together we will succeed!"

Ede Horvath, director general of the Raba plant, noted that the plant used to give a great deal of trouble to party and state leaders, including to Comrade Kadar personally, before it developed its present efficiency.

"It is true that we had to attend to the problems of the Raba plant on several occasions," Janos Kadar replied. "That is only natural, since this large-scale industrial enterprise, which employs 20,000 people, is not simply one of many in our people's economy. However, the care was justified not only by the volume of your production, but also by your exemplary endeavor, the essence of which is to work better, more efficiently and more profitably. Thus the Raba plant has won recognition not only among public opinion at home, but beyond our borders as well. Therefore, by caring for your work, our Central Committee was fulfilling its own task, and I can assure you that it will fulfill its duty honorably in the future as well!"

A member of a socialist brigade told Comrade Kadar that remuneration should conform to the saying "a lot of money for a great job."

Janos Kadar replied: "You are right, comrade, but we should begin differentiating still higher up. Thus, for instance, we should strengthen efficient and economical production, and not finance uneconomical activity from our joint assets. This is by no means a simple task, but we will accomplish it, because life forces us to do so. You can be sure that, more and more strongly, the material and moral recognition enjoyed by individuals conforms to the value of what is performed, because this, too, is a law of our life we cannot evade and, indeed, do not want to evade!"

Later, as though continuing that train of thought, he said in a conversation with working people of the Graboplast cotton mill and artificial leather factory: "If I may say so, you, my friends, are experiencing at your own cost that the truth of Marxism prevails. We can no longer progress through jeremiads, that is, lamentations. Only good products are in demand and one can only succeed through clever and useful work here. It would be futile for a capitalist to come to our country to ask us to buy from him because capitalism is in its death throes. We would reply to him that, unfortunately, it is not dying quickly enough.... However, it would also be futile for us to turn to our Western business partners to ask them to buy our products of poor quality because we are building a new society and, therefore, understandably, we have a lot of problems. The answer we would receive to this would be: unfortunately, not enough of them.... However, our position is different if we hold our own in the world market. One must pay the compliment of good work to domestic consumers, the buyers of the socialist countries and even our capitalist business partners."

The message of Janos Kadar's visit to the two successful Gyor enterprises was that other enterprises also and their managers and working people throughout the country can succeed if they follow these examples.

EUROPEAN YOUTH CONFERENCE HELD, FOUNDING DOCUMENT ACCEPTED

Summary of Events, 14-15 October

LD160054 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The 2-day conference of European youth organizations started on Tuesday in Budapest. On behalf of over 500 youth and students' organizations 31 delegations of international and regional organizations are attending the meeting and also delegates of national unions which are not members of international youth organizations. The meeting on Tuesday was addressed by Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council.

The first consultative meeting of the new organization began in the afternoon. At the consultative conference a wide-ranging exchange of views was held about the international political situation. The chairman of the Danish youth federation reported, for instance, that there was agreement in his country with the Finnish proposal that the area covered by the northern states should be declared a nuclear-free zone. Those speaking in the debate demanded firm action against the aggressive endeavors standing in the way of detente, condemned the delaying tactics of the United States in connection with the ratification of SALT II and the boycotting of the Moscow Olympics.

Naturally, a debate will only become a real debate if opposing views are voiced. This did happen on occasions. However, the differences in views did not hinder the conference but made it more open and thus promoted the work being done.

The debate continued this morning and a speech was made also by Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth League (KISZ) Central Committee. He stressed that we regarded it as our moral and political commitment to support talks, based on equality and equal security, which would open the way to detente. He noted that, in spite of the differences in views, there existed the necessary preconditions for these talks. "We are in favor of enriching political, cultural, economic and scientific contacts and are carrying out our work in the interests of this activity. We firmly support the broadening of direct contacts among the peoples of Europe so as to bring about a better acquaintance with one another. The structure of cooperation among the youth of Europe and the documents already approved provide favorable conditions for our joint work," the first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee noted.

Delegations Attending

LD141654 Budapest MTI in English 1115 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, October 13 (MTI)--The high-ranking representatives of youth and students' organizations from almost every European country arrived in Budapest on Monday to attend the meeting designed to develop the structure of European youth cooperation.

The delegations already arrived include the Leninist Komsomol led by First Secretary Boris N. Pastuhov, the Bulgarian Dimitrovian Komsomol led by First Secretary Georgi Taniev, the Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Union led by President Miloslav Dockal, the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Union led by President Vasil Tuporkovski, the General Council of the Polish Socialist Youth Unions, the Free German Youth Federation of the GDR, and the Romanian Communist Youth Union delegation.

Apart from the above in Budapest are further 31 delegations representing 500 national, international and regional communist, socialist, social-democratic, liberal, radical, centrist, Christian-democratic, conservative and religious youth unions.

These include the delegations of the International Union of Socialist Youth led by President Hilary Barnard, of the Council of European National Youth Committees led by President Ad Melkert, of the International Union of Students led by President Miroslav Stepan, of the International Federation of Liberal and Radical Youth led by President Lennart Rohdin, of the European Union of Young Christian Democrats, led by General Secretary Christian Koutzine, and of the European Democratic Youth Community headed by Deputy General Secretary David Grayson. Also attending the meeting is Erich Ernerding, personal representative of the UNESCO general director.

The delegations have come to Budapest to establish--after years of preparatory work--the organization of European Youth Cooperation. The delegation of the host Hungarian Communist Youth Union is headed by Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the KISZ CC.

Losonczi Address

LD141252 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 14 Oct (MTI)--Presidnet Pal Losonczi of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic addressed the conference of European youth organizations which opened in Budapest Tuesday.

He said: "The Helsinki Conference marked a milestone and opened a new phase in the political life of our continent. We considered Helsinki never a final goal but a starting point for progress by working to enforce the provisions of the Final Act. With this in mind, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Government of our People's Republic are working to implement the Final Act recommendations, taking them as an integral whole. However, unfavourable changes have taken place recently in the international situation. The endeavours opposed to the Helsinki spirit, too, should be faced in a greater measure. The present-day international situation can be described in a way that it concurrently contains the factors of detente and tension. There is a political struggle between the forces fighting for detente and those escalating tensions."

Next Pal Losonczi pointed out that the majority of the governments and the masses want to preserve the fruits of detente. "We see a realistic possibility for that--with collaboration and common action by all peace-loving forces," he said. Our position, which is shared by our allies, is known to all. In the necessarily arising debates, including the ones on the balance of military power, we are for political solutions by way of negotiations. Our readiness to this effect has been backed by a number of new, important initiatives coming from the socialist countries and their alliance systems even in the period behind. Following from our position, we support continuation of the dialogue among countries with different social systems. This is why we welcome the beginning of preliminary Soviet-American talks on European-stationed weapons.

"It would produce a positive impact on today's tenser international climate if the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the states which had attended the Helsinki Conference ended with genuine results. We expect this meeting to reach agreement on measures to be taken for an even fuller realization of the Helsinki Final Act, and particularly to decide on the convening for 1981 of the European conference on military detente and disarmament. This is the spirit in which we are preparing for the Madrid meeting and are taking part in the preparatory talks," said Pal Losonczi.

"The youth, the international youth movement might play, and it does play indeed, a major role in the ranks of the social forces fighting for peace and detente," Pal Losonczi went on to say. "We are pleased to see that your generation is aware of the steadily growing responsibility it is already facing today. With words and deeds, it proves its commitment for the noble cause of peace, detente and disarmament and for that of confidence and understanding among peoples.

"We attach great importance to the sincere endeavour of the young generation and its organizations not to give up seeking, even in the more adverse circumstances of our days, concepts offering a chance for agreement and relationships. Accordingly, we assess the establishment of the cooperation movement of European youth, which provides organizational frames and thereby a firmer basis and better opportunities for boosting collaboration, as a result of these efforts and a sign of their deep sense of responsibility."

More on Address

LD142302 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Summary] European youth organizations opened their 2-day meeting in Budapest today.

"The secretary of the KISZ Central Committee greeted the guests and then Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council delivered a speech of greeting. We quote from his speech:

[Begin Losonczi recording] "The present-day international situation can be described as concurrently containing the factors of detente and tension. There is a political struggle between the forces fighting for detente and those escalating tension. The events of the past show that to strengthen the process of detente and make it irreversible it is absolutely indispensable to extend it also to the military field. We believe in an equal security that can be realized at a lower level of armament. That is why we welcomed the signing of the SALT II agreement as an important result, and call for its being put into effect and for the continuation of the discussions dealing with the limitation of strategic weapon systems.

"Our position, which is shared by our allies, is known to all. In the necessarily arising debates, including the ones on the balance of military power, we are for political solutions by way of negotiations. Following from our position we support the continuation of the dialogue among countries with different social systems. This is why we welcome the beginning of preliminary Soviet-American talks on weapons positioned in Europe.

"Dear friends, in safeguarding peace, defending the achievements of detente, and in further developing them, the various social forces and movements play a considerably important part. The youth, the international youth movement can and does play an important role in the ranks of social forces fighting for peace and detente. We attach great importance to the sincere endeavor of the young generation and its organizations to seek--even in the more adverse circumstances of our days--concepts that offer a chance for uniting them, for agreement and for relations. It is my conviction that today's big event of the European youth movement, the creation of the cooperation movement, both from the point of view of its content, its timing and its significance, points beyond the youth movement and has a beneficial effect on the entire political atmosphere of our continent.

"I assure you that the Hungarian Government follows with sympathy and will support your joint and noble efforts. Thank you for your attention." [applause] [end recording]

After the speeches, the founding document of European youth cooperation was adopted by the participants of the founding session, with the exception of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth League.

"The document lays down the major objectives for which the European youth organizations will work together. The support of the detente process figures in a leading position, as does the contribution to the execution of the measures in the Helsinki Final Act and the joint struggle for ending the arms race.

[Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian on 15 October, in a short report on the European Youth Conference, adds at this point:

["According to the founding document, in the future, representatives of all the prominent political and religious youth organizations of Europe will hold consultative deliberations annually and reach a decision about joint programs and activities with which the young people of our continent wish to contribute to promoting detente and preserving peace. The founding document also determines issues necessary for an effective functioning of the cooperation organization. Thus, between the annual consultative deliberations an elected executive committee, consisting of representatives of the youth organizations, will oversee implementation of the jointly passed resolutions. A secretariat with a small staff will perform the organizational and technical work."]

"At the end of the founding session the participants adopted an appeal to European governments, in which they express their hope that the forthcoming Madrid conference of government representatives will contribute positively to the advancement of the cause of Europe an cooperation and security.

In the document they call on the European governments to give every possible support, in accord with the prescriptions of the Helsinki Final Act, to the functioning of the European youth cooperation organizations."

Afterward the first consultative session of the newly founded body opened, followed by a debate. The conference resumes its work tomorrow.

Report on Marothy Address

LD160926 Budapest MTI in English 0617 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 15 Oct (MTI)--The First Consultative Conference of the Structure of European Youth and Student Cooperation continued its work on Tuesday with exchanges of views on the international situation, primarily of the present and peaceful future of Europe. The morning debate on the second day of the conference was addressed by Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ).

Laszlo Marothy emphasized: "The youth of our continent rightly expect of the most representative European youth conference in the decades after the Second World War that it work in such a programme of action which contributes to settling the questions concerning European youth.

"We have to take steps for strengthening cooperation, further continuing detente and expanding it to the military field, in a more unfavourable international atmosphere than in the earlier period. Now, when factors of detente and tension are simultaneously present in the international situation, the role of European youth, the mobilization of its forces for detente and peace, is considerable. We consider the talks on medium-range nuclear weapons and the advanced American war means which are to begin in the near future, to be of outstanding significance. It is likewise important that an agreement be reached at the Madrid conference currently under preparations for summoning a conference dealing with European military detente and disarmament for 1981."

After this, speaking of the foreign policy of Hungary and its allies, Laszlo Marothy emphasized that this policy gives preference to solving the various questions through negotiations rather than threats, rather than the policy of fait accompli.

Laszlo Marothy stated: "We are for enriching political, economic, cultural and scientific relations. We work in the interest of this. We definitely support that the direct relations between European peoples expand in the interest of getting better acquainted with each other. We welcome every guest to our country, and experience with satisfaction that Hungarian reality reduces to nothing the nightmares spread about us by bourgeois propaganda."

Laszlo Marothy said that never in the history of the continent had the forces of different ideological and political orientation fought with such intensity for detente and cooperation than in the past decades. The progressive European youth has also proven on several occasions that it is capable of taking part in shaping great decisions and actively helping the execution. The Structure of European Youth Cooperation and the adopted documents provide a good base for further joint work, stressed in conclusion the first secretary of the KISZ CC.

The Wednesday consultative meeting was greeted in messages from Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party CC and president of the Bulgarian State Council, by Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky; by Kharilaos Florakis, first secretary of the Greek Communist Party CC; and by Herbert Mies, president of the German Communist Party.

The new organization rallying progressive forces ranging from communists and socialists to conservative and religious ones demonstrates before the world, stressed speakers of the meeting, that the young ones of our continent have understood that they have to unite solidly in order to tip the balance towards peace in the struggle between progressive and revolutionary powers.

They also called it a historic step from the point of view of development of the international youth movement that after long years of preparation, the cooperation organization has been founded.

Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Bulgarian Dimitrovian Komsomol CC, explained that the Bulgarian young ones professed: Not only in Europe but on all continents simultaneous fight must be carried on for increasing trust between the people and for curbing the armament race. In awareness of this they prepare for the international seminar convened in Sofia for Nov 11-13 which will pave the way to the World Youth Disarmament Forum in Helsinki next year.

A passionate debate developed about the warmongering tension-raising drives of reactionary and militarist circles. The contributors urged spreading of the information-propaganda activity among young ones. Jarle Skjorestad, representative of the North Centrist Youth (NCY), urged stepping up of the anti-war propaganda. In our world 450,000 million dollars are spent annually on armament, remarked David Grayson, the deputy general secretary of DEMYC [not futher identified], adding that half of that money would be enough to implement the health program elaborated by WHO.

It was frequently repeated at the conference that the young ones were looking forward with great expectation to the forthcoming Madrid meeting of government representatives. They trust, stressed among others Tony Collins, vice president of CENYC [not further identified], that the meeting will lift the obstacles to consistent compliance with the Helsinki Final Act.

The consultative meeting participants then adopted the 1981 action program of the Organization of European Youth Cooperation and discussed administrative questions concerning implementation of the program. Then they elected the members of the working groups in charge of preparation of various [words indistinct].

The meeting continued late night with discussion of a closing communique.

LAZAR PAYS VISIT TO HAJDU-BIHAR COUNTY

LD230944 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Gyorgy Lazar is visiting Hajdu-Bihar County. The government chairman arrived in Debrecen in the early afternoon. After a brief visit to the county's party committee he called the Hungarian Academy of Science's atomic nucleus research institute, in the company of Gyorgy Sikula, county first secretary, and Dr Imre Szabo, county council chairman.

Gyorgy Lazar afterward paid a short visit to the laboratories. After this the government chairman took part in an activists' session in the headquarters of the county party committee.

BRIEFS

LEATHER INDUSTRY CONGRESS--The congress of the workers in the leather industry has concluded its work. A resolution approved by its deals with among other things, wage increases. It states that increases depend not on good will but on improved enterprise performance. The leaders should do more in the future to insure that wage development is not delayed after better enterprise performance as a result of unjustified overcautiousness. Contrary to previous practice, the scope of wage development should be examined during the year as well. Janos Nemeth was elected chairman and Ferenc Petrak secretary-general of the union. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 19 Oct 80 LD]

DISPUTE WITH WROCLAW RAILROAD WORKERS REMAINS UNRESOLVED

Government Rejection of Conditions

LD221746 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Negotiations between representatives of the Ministry of Transportation and the interregional consultative commission of railroad workers of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union have been underway for the last few days in Wroclaw. The negotiations are attended, among others, by representatives of all regional directorates of the Polish State Railroads [PKP]. As we have already reported, the talks reached a stalemate yesterday on the point concerning wage raises. The railroad workers decided not to leave the locomotive shed in Wroclaw where the talks were held until the arrival of competent personalities.

Just before noon today, a delegation of the Department of Railroads led by Deputy Minister Jan Kaminski arrived in Wroclaw. After numerous statements expressing their solidarity made by various works, the negotiations started. [sentence as heard]

[Begin Kaminski recording] I would like to state that, after having consulted with Minister Zajfryd, the Ministry of Transportation expresses its full readiness to continue the talks on examining and coordinating all 45 demands of the railroad workers, and we can discuss these demands point by point. On the other hand, we cannot--I cannot--accept your condition that the discussion of all 45 demands or proposals will depend on the approval of point No 3. I arrived here to conduct talks and discuss all 45 demands in accordance with the announcement by Minister Zajfryd, and to prepare documents in a format which will enable their signature by both sides. [end recording]

As a reminder, the basic provision of point No 3 is the demand of railroad workers' representatives from all over the country to grant PKP workers an average wage increase of Z800. They reserve the right for representatives of work forces to take part in allocating these sums and that the allocations should be based on the principle that the lower paid will receive the greatest wage supplements--which will or course exceed the average Z800, whereas those who earn more would receive less than the average supplement. Railroad workers also refuse to agree that the increases granted to them in July and August, that is before the conclusion of the agreement, should be included into the equalizing supplement.

Talks Adjourn

LD221748 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Here are statements by representatives of railroad workers who are members of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] I would like to tell you on behalf of the railroad workers whom I represent that we reject with all firmness the suggestion to divide the loaf before the harvest is gathered. The July and August pay raises, known at that time--which came as a natural turn of events--cannot be regarded as an implementation of the Gdansk agreement. I state yet again, with all determination, that we will not ignore our obligation to all railroad workers and, indirectly, the whole nation.

Point No 3 of our postulates cannot become a bone of contention and must bring us together. Gentlemen, Mr Minister, would you please consider--the demand must be implemented. We, for our part, have put into this the maximum effort, good will and thought and we have expressed the readiness to go as far as possible. Now it is your turn, gentlemen. We wait.

[Unidentified speaker] I understand that you continue to make implementation of point No 3 the condition for examination of all demands.

[Unidentified speaker] The stand expressed by myself and the other representatives is the stand of work forces throughout the country. In view of the fact that you, Mr Minister, stubbornly stick to the interpretation of point No 3 on the basis of the protocol on disagreements of 17 October in Gdansk, we see no possibility of continuing the talks today.

[Unidentified speaker] I understand that in view of this you suggest adjourning today's work, and if that is so, I will inform the head of the ministry about the stand of those present here. I think the simplest thing will be that after consultation with Minister Zajfryd, I will inform you about our further proposals. [end recording]

Interview With Minister

LD222106 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Unidentified reporter's interview with Mieczslaw Zajfryd, minister of transportation, on negotiations with Wroclaw railroad workers; place not given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, the first question is what is the state of implementation of the railroad workers demands?

[Answer] In the PKP [Polish State Railroad] two trade unions are operating. The first is the independent and self-managing union of railroad workers--the old union--and the second is the newly organized union, which has been set up in Gdansk, and which recently has been transformed into the interregional coordinating commission of railroad workers of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union. On 17 October the latter organization held a meeting at the voivodship office in Gdansk with representatives of the Ministry of Transportation, including the under secretary of state, where over 40 demands--if I remember correctly 45--were discussed. The debates were postponed until Monday to be held in Wroclaw. During the debates on Monday [word indistinct] proposed to discuss demand No 3.

[Question] What is this demand?

[Answer] It provides for something like a compensation supplement which would be granted to workers who are receiving a basic wage of a certain level. The supplement was from Z300 for a basic wage of up to Z800, going up to Z2,300 for a basic wage up to a Z4,000. If we had accepted that demand, the lowest total wage among railroad workers would amount to at least Z5,300, plus eventual bonuses and other periodical supplements. This of course would be a new event in the PKP, but it would be difficult to agree with it because it would have very serious consequences.

First, the minimum wage of Z5,300 on railroads would considerably depart from the minimum wage in the national economy, which amounts to half of this amount, or even Z2,400. The allocation of the supplement would constitute some sort of automatic allocation of higher wages for workers regardless of profession. There are various professions in the PKP. There are white-collar workers who work indoors; there are workers who work under difficult conditions in all kinds of weather [word indistinct] their responsibility varies considerably. It would be difficult to introduce automatic wage allocations, the level of their pay should be established in accordance with qualifications, responsibility [words indistinct].

Second, the more important aspect of this problem is the results. Colleagues from Wroclaw estimate that it would be sufficient if they receive from [passage indistinct] if we apply this to the entire national economy--it is difficult to imagine that only PKP workers will have a minimum wage of Z5,300--it would amount to something like Z70, Z80 or even Z90 billion.

[Question] You see the problem against the background of the entire economic situation in the country?

[Answer] Yes, the additional influx of such an amount of money in the market would deepen even more the difficult situation of the country, and what would those say whose wages do not grow as fast--such as pensioners or [words indistinct].

[Question] What about the realization of other demands, and second, what about two trade unions, as you mentioned at the beginning?

[Answer] The first union, which is the railroad workers trade union has presented its demands. We are working on them and will be able to begin talks soon. On the other hand, colleagues from Wroclaw are very impatient. On 17 October they conveyed to us their demands, and on Monday they put the whole issue on the knife's edge--either you accept our demand No 3 or we go on a hunger strike. It seems to me that serious matters cannot be settled in this way. We must sit down and analyze all demands and to try to reach agreement. We have to prepare something for the entire PKP network, because it is difficult to imagine a situation where two agreements would be in force concerning one work force in one enterprise.

[Question] Is there a concrete date [words indistinct]?

[Answer] We proposed that on 27 October representatives of both unions sit at the table with the representatives of the Ministry of Transportation and try to prepare a draft agreement. [passage indistinct]

Further on Dispute

LD231002 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Report on negotiations between Ministry of Transport officials and representatives of railroad workers associated with the Solidarity union in Wroclaw; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] In yesterday's report from lower Silesia on the situation at the locomotive shed and resumption of talks between a delegation of the Ministry of Transportation and delegates of railroad workers affiliated with the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union, it appeared that the moment of signing an agreement was approaching.

[Correspondent] "We are now back in the hall where negotiations are being held. Wladzimierz Badelek, chairman of the interregional coordinating commission of railroad workers of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union, is reading a draft of point No 3 following amendments:

[Badelek] "Preliminary agreement; a draft. We have drafted the text of the implementation of Demand No 3 as follows:

"The reduction of wage disproportions will be achieved through the introduction of an equalizing supplement making up for the increased cost of living and constituting a permanent element of wages. The general rule is adopted that the Ministry of Transportation will allocate monthly the sum of Z800 per worker to be paid from the railroad wage fund. The regularization of wages will thus amount to Z320 million monthly. The modalities of payment of the above-mentioned equalizing supplement will be based on demand No 3, but the individual sums to be paid as equalizing supplements will be changed maintaining the proportional distribution as in this table and excluding those who earn more than Z8,000 per month. The implementation of demand No 3 does not include amendments of wages introduced before 1 September 1980. The date of implementation is as agreed in the Gdansk agreement of 31 August 1980. We ask the minister to take a position on this."

[Announcer] During next few hours the talks continued on this subject. Deputy Minister Jan Kaminski changed his stance several times and finally he arrived at the following conclusion:

[Kaminski]"The first point: Z800 on average per worker of the Polish State Railroads. Second: to be added to wages as of 31 August. Is that so?

[Unidentified speaker]"Yes, 31 August.

[Kaminski]"This document deals with more or less Z300 million. The rather imprecise principles say that individual payments will be changed, but how--we do not know. I reiterate my proposal, ladies and gentlemen, that we do not try to settle this matter in an inconsiderate way since Z300 million are at stake. There are also other imprecisions about which I do not want to speak and, therefore, I propose to come back to my original proposal to define the final version of demand No 3 on which we would able to work.

[Unidentified speaker] "We can give as further precision an annex to the agreement in which--after the exact number of workers has been received from the Ministry of Transportation when we (?know) what sum is [words indistinct] those after these materials have been received we will add--while maintaining (?these) groups of people earning up to Z3,000, from Z3,000 to Z4,000 and so on from Z7,000 to Z8,000--a precisely calculated equalizing supplement. If you sign this, Mr Minister, then we withdraw demand No 3.

[Kaminski] "Just a moment. [passage indistinct]

"After a short consultation with the team, I would like to state again the stand of the ministry with reference to the protocol of the Gdansk agreement."

[Announcer] Ladies and gentlemen, here we have cut about 1 hour from the recording of various difficult and hard talks, which were full of bitterness, on always the same subject. The talks led Minister Kaminski to the following conclusion:

[Kaminski] "I cannot sign the draft agreement in the proposed version. I am taking the draft agreement to Warsaw where consultations between the minister of transportation and the government leadership will take place, and tomorrow at noon--since we do not have enough time to make it in the morning--at about 1200 a representative of the ministry will fly in and state the definitive position on the agreement.

[Unidentified speaker] "[Words indistinct] to conclude we reiterate this: The hunger strike continues until point No 3 is settled. You, Mr Minister, you are leaving. The meeting is ending. I propose to you the singing of the national anthem."

[Announcer] The next deliberations are to resume today at about 1300.

PAP REPORTS REGISTRATION OF UNIONS, COMMENTS ON DELAY

LD231238 Warsaw PAP in English 0215 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Oct (PAP)--The Warsaw Provincial Court today issued registration certificates to two successive independent, self-governed trade unions, granting legal status to the trade union of dairy cooperatives, with headquarters in Warsaw, and to the Krakow-based trade union of tourist industry employees.

All in all, 14 new trade unions have registered with the Warsaw court so far.

The court, presided over by Judge Zdzislaw Koscielniak, [words indistinct] to the application by private taxi drivers to form an independent motor transport owners.

Having acquainted itself with the statute, the court found the objectives of the applications to be incompaticle with the character of a trade union organization and rather more suitable for an association. In this case there is no question of the defence of the interests of employees as taxi drivers work on their own account and, consequently, they are not employees as defined in Convention No. 87 of the International Labour Organization. The applicants have the right to appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Warsaw Court also examined the application by the Warsaw-based independent, self-governed trade union of individual farmers, because of the complicated character of the case the court postponed its decisions till October (?29) to think over the final verdict.

So far, the Warsaw Provincial Court received 34 applications for registration of new trade unions.

A basic matter is unequivocal determination of the trade union movement's ideological and political face, trade union leaders show their decisive will to abide by all the arrangements of the agreements, starting from the ideological declaration contained in clause two of the Gdansk accord. This clause, as all know, states that the [word indistinct] (?overall adherence to) the principles of the (?socialist) system and the existing international alliances. Clear, and leaving on field to free interpretation, reaffirmation of the stand in the statute of Solidarity would be beneficial to the practical (?work) of the new trade unions in particular work establishments all over the nation and simultaneously would come for us a weighty argument in the discussions on the character of the developments in Poland.

There comes the unavoidable question: What about the registration of Solidarity?, writes a PAP journalist. This issue raises concern of the public opinion, as already today Solidarity is a trade union organization, greatly outpacing in size its sister organizations. Its everyday, legalized activity gives hopes for the stabilization of the social relations in this country, for consistent materialization of the processes of restoration, for peaceful and productive work which is so much need today.

As concerns the registration of Solidarity bureaucratic sluggishness is out of the question. What is questioned however are significant (?distinctive) issues, the important of them being the compatibility of Solidarity's statute with the spirit and letter of the Gdansk agreements.

WALBRZYCH MEETING URGES REGISTRATION OF 'SOLIDARITY'

LD221724 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] During a meeting in Walbrzych on 21-22 October of representatives of the founding committees of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union organized within the framework of the Cerpol-Cernica complex, a unanimous decision was adopted. Here is a passage from it:

We demand on behalf of the employees of our work establishments that the Warsaw Voivodship Court speed up the registration of the statute of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union. Our view is that further prolongation of the registration issue constitutes a clear obstruction to the activity of our unions, and is contrary to the agreement signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie.

WORKERS CONTINUE MEETINGS TO DISCUSS STATUS, STATUTES

Cooperatives Workers

LD222336 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Oct (PAP)--The 4th National Congress of the Trade Union of Work Cooperatives' Workers opened here today with some 200 delegates taking part. They will discuss the drafts of the union's new statute and programme, assess the union's activity and seek ways of renewal after years of bureaucratic domination over self-government.

During today's discussion, the delegates pointed out that the union should show greater concern for the interests of the employees, the disabled in particular, for the improvement of work conditions and rehabilitation of the disabled, for increasing the number of protected work offers.

Foreign Trade Employees

LD222336 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Oct (PAP)--An independent self-governing trade union of the employees of foreign trade enterprises and institutions is being formed in Poland following the establishment several days ago of the interfactory founding committee.

At the meeting inaugurating the committee's activity, delegates of 20 foreign trade enterprises have elected for its chairman Krzysztof Wantola of Warsaw. Work has been also started on the drafting of the union's statute and programme. The first drafts of these documents are to be completed by 27 October, and dispatched to all foreign trade organizations.

The initiative to form an autonomous trade union of the foreign trade employees has been dictated by the conviction that it is necessary to integrate and establish a separate representation of this particular group of employees scattered among various branches of the economy. The organizers of the union believe that in the activity of a multi-branch union the special problems and interests of foreign trade employees fail to be given sufficient attention.

Textile Workers Union

LD222330 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Oct (PAP)--The 9th National Congress of the Trade Union of Workers of the Textile, Clothing and Leatherware Industries opened its two-day debates in Lodz today with the participation of nearly 300 delegates who represent the 700,000-strong body of Poland's light industry employees.

The congress is to discuss a new statute of the union which describes it as an independent, self-governed trade union organization.

The delegates, pointing to the interests of crews, came out in favour of constructive cooperation with the founding committees of the new unions.

Speakers stressed the postulate to abolish work on night shifts inconvenient especially for women, who make up 60 percent of all the employees in the nations light industry.

The delegates also called for full access of all employees to data on wages, and for decreasing the gap between the highest and lowest wages. The delegates also spoke about the need for stepping up the development and modernization of plants and factories.

Chemical Workers Union

LD230642 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Oct (PAP)--The 13th Congress of the Chemical Industry Workers Union opened its two-day debates in Katowice today. Taking part are 220 delegates who are discussing the new statute of their organization and the programme of its further activity. The union's new authorities are also to be elected.

(?The) congress recognized as one of the most important tasks at present the supervision over the implementation of more than 14,000 postulates and suggestions put forth by workers in the last few weeks and concerning mainly the improvement of work conditions.

Participants in the congress have come out firmly in favour of the unity of the Polish trade union movement, in favour of cooperation with all organizations and people standing on the ground of socialism, and declared that in their statute they intend to adopt for their organization the name of the independent self-governing trade union of the chemical, paper, glass and ceramics industry workers.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH INTERVIEWS WALESA ON FURTHER PLANS

AU221747 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 20 Oct 80 p 3

[Marek Ryczkowski interview with Lech Walesa, chairman of the coordinating committee of Solidarity: "Unions From Scratch"]

[Text] Lech Walesa is the chairman of the coordinating committee preparing the formation of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade unions with headquarters in Gdansk. He was born in 1943, he has 6 children, and his wife does not work outside. He is an electrician, and has been working for 21 years, including 10 years in the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, 4 years at the Zreba and recently in the Elektromontaz, during the August strike he was reemployed by the Gdansk shipyard. At present he is on leave without pay.

[Question] Are you going to run for an office in the newly formed self-governing trade unions?

[Answer] The problem is where should I run from. From the formal point of view, now I am on the payroll at three enterprises, because all three of them reemployed me, but who should put me up--I do not know. I am not conducting any electoral campaign. In the future I will probably accept no office of importance, my family is too big to leave me enough time for activity of this kind. The only goal I have now before me is to set up self-governing an, independent trade unions, and I will certainly do that. What next--it is now difficult to say. I am neither a leader nor a chairman, but simply a servant, I serve people who offered me their confidence.

[Question] How do you intend to arrange cooperation with other trade unions, with the youth movement and the party; do you not think that it is unity that makes the trade union movement strong?

[Answer] When we succeed in setting up the unions, we will consider how to arrange cooperation. Now one can say that we are willing to cooperate. As far as youths and students are concerned, I have kept closely in touch with them for many years. Among the strikers there were quite a few young people. Elderly people simply did not believe in the success of our protest. They considered that with the passage of time everything would go back to its old tracks. The figures of the Central Council of Trade Unions though likewise. I did not reflect upon the forms of cooperation with the party, at the moment I had no time for that. Unity does not always make the trade union movement strong. We know the results of precisely that unity too well.

[Question] Apparently, there were cases where party members were refused the right to join the new unions. We would like to hear your comment on that subject.

[Answer] This is not true, this is not the point. They can be admitted, but as rank and file members only. Both the party and ourselves in common have been for keeping the new trade unions out of politics. This is the reason why neither party functionaries, nor state administration and economic leaders must have seats as our union authorities. As you can see, we strictly stick to the agreement concluded with the government commission in Gdansk.

[Question] The agreements unequivocally show that you stand on the grounds of the country's socialist development. Do you not think there is a danger that you may be drawn into a political game with the agreements concluded and with the goals of the trade union movement? How do you intend to oppose that danger? How should one interpret the fact that persons unfavorable to socialist authorities were also invited as experts to the talks with the government commissions?

[Answer] At the moment we still have no unions. When they are set up, we will try to keep away from any political game. Please bear in mind that we have been standing all the time on the grounds of political noninvolvement [apolityzcnosc]. The unions taking shape are apolitical from the beginning to the end, just as the authority has requested.

[Question] For you, what is the ceiling in the demands put forward on behalf of the workers? To what degree are you interested in the general situation of the country? What is your opinion about the extent of the strike action and of multiplying financial claims?

[Answer] Such a ceiling does not exist. Everything depends on the degree of the working people's consciousness and on how we understand each other. When the organizational stage is over, we will individually go to enterprises and major departments. We will say concretely: Ladies and gentlemen, we have at our disposal a wage fund of, say, a million zloty. Now consider what is to be done to fully accomplish the tasks. It is in your interest to do it as soon as possible. You can work even 6 hours, but the tasks must be fulfilled. This is the most important thing. Every loafer and every dishonest [lewy] brigade leader must work honestly--let them set about preparing screws and materials to enable everyone to work more rapidly and efficiently. We will not tell how to divide that million zlotys. People know the best who works and how. We only will say: More than a million you will not obtain, we cannot afford more.

[Question] You want to represent the interests of the workers class. Does the trade union movement not have the moral duty to encourage examples of honest work? Should the defense of the working people's interests at any price be its only goal?

[Answer] Unions should defend the interests not only of the workers class, but also of the intelligentsia and of all trade groups. I am a worker myself and I am perfectly aware of the differences stemming from the specifics of a trade. For example, let us consider the press, in that group there are both the editor and the chairwoman. They must divide into branch collectives: Chairwomen with chairwomen, drivers with drivers and editors with editors. They will lay their claims separately, however, all together they constitute an organizational unit, since they work in the same institution.

The defense of the working people is not our only goal. It is also necessary to train, to explain and to do many other things. However, we consider the defense of the interests of the working people in the broad sense of the term--beginning with the material interests and ending with the shaping of an active attitude to activity for the benefit of the fatherland--as our main goal.

All that has been defined in our draft statutes submitted to the district court in Warsaw. In my opinion, we will be registered this week.

[Question] What is your part in the work on the new law concerning the trade unions movement? What strike do you regard as groundless? May the most recent warning strike be considered as such? How do you intend in the future to prevent such strikes?

[Answer] At the moment we don't have much time for that. We have drafted a statute for the independent self-governing trade unions Solidarity. If it is accepted by our members, the new law on the trade unions movements should be precisely based on it.

There should be no strikes at all; we must learn how to settle all problems at a conference table and only when all other means are exhausted can we undertake a strike action. If the conditions allow for it, the proper strike should be preceded by a warning strike, but not longer than half a working day. The recent 1-hour warning strike held in protest against the incomplete compliance with the provisions contained in the agreement that ended the August strike can be regarded as an example of such consistent activity.

[Question] Do you intend to work on a voluntary basis or to create some regular jobs? Where are you going to draw funds from?

[Answer] It is impossible to work on a voluntary basis alone. We must employ specialists, for example lawyers, we want to reply to people's letters promptly, and this must also be done by someone competent. We want to draw funds for the union from membership fees, donations, legacies, allowances, incomes from the union's property and many other sources.

KANIA CHAIRS CONFERENCE OF VOIVODSHIP, PARTY OFFICIALS

LD222240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] A conference of first secretaries of voivodship party committees and heads of departments of the Central Committee was held today at which the current situation in the country was discussed. The discussion on economic problems concentrated on questions concerning supplies for the population. Current tasks in party activity were also discussed at length. The conference was chaired and the debates summed up by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee.

KANIA MEETS WITH CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI 21 OCTOBER

LD221624 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] We learn from PAP that a meeting took place on 21 October between Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and the primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski.

The two discussed matters of great importance for the internal peace and development of the country. They have expressed the concordant view that the constructive cooperation between the church and the state will serve well the interests of the nation and that is why it is going to be continued for the well-being and security of the Polish People's Republic.

SEJM COMMISSION MEETS TO DISCUSS STATE PLAN, BUDGET

Guidelines Drafted

LD212210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] A period of intensive work on guidelines for draft plan and budget for next year has begun at the Sejm. A different procedure has been adopted than hitherto to examine the outline of next year's tasks.

The new procedures are as follows:

1. Discussion will take place at the stage of guidelines for plan and budget, and not when the government and its agencies presented Sejm commissions with ready-made drafts.

2. The presidium of the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances has decided to set up five intercommission teams for investment, food complex, foreign trade, social policy, and state budget. The teams met today and tomorrow it is expected that the results of talks of individual intercommission teams will be the subject of the plenary meeting of the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances. At the meeting the proposals made during the discussion will most probably be dispatched to the president of the Council of Ministers asking him to consider them in the prepared draft budget and plan for next year.

During today's debates of the intercommission team for food complex the need was stressed for increased supply of production means for agriculture, and investments in undertakings which will help more effectively to store and process agricultural produce. It was requested that emphasis in the plans for development of agriculture next year, and in years to follow should be laid on improvement of land management, improved structure of sowing, and the modernization of agrotechnology.

During the debates of the team for foreign trade deputies mainly concentrated their attention on speeding up work on economic reform. It was stressed that in the present situation plan indices for next year are less interesting than concrete actions by the government aimed at improving export production. Attention was also drawn to the need for speedy completion of investments which are able to improve the monetary situation of the country.

Conclusions on Food, Trade

LD220848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The Sejm intercommission teams met yesterday to discuss the guidelines for next year's draft plan and state budget. Conclusions reached during the discussion will be summed up today by the Sejm Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances which will then refer them to the chairman of the Council of Ministers. Here are some of the more important conclusions:

In the food sector, which is of supreme importance, it is planned to deliver next year farm machinery and tools worth Z4 billion more than this year. The Sejm teams, while discussing farming, also stressed the need for concentration of attention on better land management, improvement in the structure of sowing, modernization and agricultural technology and better supplies of fertilizers. The situation in farming is bad because of the poor potato harvest, among others, which will cause a shortage of feedstuffs next spring.

In foreign trade a shortfall of nearly Z3 billion in foreign currency is expected this year in Poland's turnover with the capitalist countries; this is the result of the drop in the exports of coal, copper, sulfur and many industrial goods which was accompanied by an increase in food imports. Next year exports to capitalist countries should increase by more than 13 percent. The deputies stressed the need for speeding up the preparation of an economic reform and changes in economic management.

In social policy the most important tasks next year will be: the implementation of wage increases, action against the rising costs of living, adaptation of Polish economy to the 5-day working week, development of housing, supplies of consumer goods to the market, better health service, new teaching programs for schools and popularization of culture. The deputies stressed that to maintain fundamental social aims will not only be difficult but will depend on the general progress in economy; the issue of market equilibrium is of primary importance here.

In the sphere of investment it is believed that it is most important to choose aims in such a way as to carry out the basic provisions of the socioeconomic policy and to reduce investment expenditure by approximately Z105 billion. Investment cutbacks should not apply to housing, agricultural services and the health service.

Deputies attending the budget team session spoke about the need for introducing a new financial system to promote good management and also for more consistent observance of the principles of social justice and action against some people becoming excessively rich. Further cutbacks in the level of employment in administration were also demanded.

Further Report

LD222326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The Sejm Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances examined today the provisions of the national socioeconomic plan and state budget for next year and acquainted itself with the proposals put forward during the intercommission teams sessions. It was said during the discussion one of the conditions of successful implementation of economic tasks next year is a general social awareness of the difficult situation of our country and sharing the responsibility for resolving the present difficulties of our economy. Much will depend here on effective work of the government and economic administration. The present economic situation of the country is, it was said, extremely complicated. The forecast of this year's results demands a careful assigning of economic tasks. This must be taken into consideration in mapping out harmonized plans. Protection of the population's living conditions and achievement of basic social goals should be the plan's basic assumption.

CONTROL GROUP TO INVESTIGATE CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES

LD222330 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Oct (PAP)--The Central PUWP organs, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the Supreme Board of Control, newspapers and general public prosecutor receive many signals from social organizations and individuals concerning the violation of law and the abuse of power in the construction of one family houses and holiday homes, or questioning the legality of obtaining financial means for their construction.

The problem, of great interest to the public opinion, was discussed among others at the PUWP Central Committee sixth plenum with in its final resolution instructed the Supreme Board of Control (NIK), and financial institutions to control the legality of all the questioned private construction projects built in Poland over the recent decade (with the exception of farms).

Recently, NIK has appointed a central control group to organize work in this field and analyze the control's results. Apart from NIK representatives, the group will include experts from the economic department of the PUWP Central Committee, the Central Commission of Party Control, Ministry of Finance, and the People's Militia. Similar groups will be appointed at NIK's local branches.

Direct control will be conducted by employees of district boards for state incomes and financial control as well as employees of financial sections and committees of social control.

All private construction projects with the exception of detached houses built by farmers in the countryside will be gradually yet consistently subjected to the control. Special attention will be paid to the legality of obtaining financial means for private construction projects, legality of building materials purchases and settling accounts with builders of those projects, of obtaining permissions for their construction, for building access roads etc.

The control's results will be analyzed by the above-mentioned groups with a view to eliminating cases in which the accusations prove groundless. In accordance with legal regulations the remaining cases will be liable to three kinds of sanctions: taxes, official disciplinary reprisals at work places (for the abuse of official powers and violation of ethical norms), or penal proceedings (cases in which the size of irregularities gives rise to suspicions about crime's being committed). The possibility of applying all the three kinds of sanctions at the same time has not been excluded.

PINKOWSKI CHAIRS COMMISSION ON STREAMLINING BUREAUCRACY

LD222304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The Commission for Economic Reform is deliberating under the chairmanship of Premier Jozef Pinkowski. In accordance with the demands formulated at the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee, the Politburo and the government Presidium decided to enlarge the composition of the commission. Additional workers, economy workers, political activists, scholars and other people of great sociopolitical experience have been included in the team. The commission discusses, among other things, the streamlining of the planning and management system implementation of which could occur as of 1 January 1981. The improvements will have a pragmatic character. In particular, the elimination of bureaucratization in economic management will be carried out. It is planned to create simple, easily understood economic and motivational mechanisms giving incentives for improvement of economic efficiency to work forces. New possibilities of including workforces in the process of management and consolidating their responsibility for economic results will be created.

LAMENTOWICZ COMMENTS ON PROBLEMS OF SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

LD222124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Commentary by Dr Wojciezh Lamentowicz]

[Text] I would like to propose to you today some reflections on democracy in a socialist society, and in particular on these elements of our life which are hampering the development of democracy.

We notice, all of us, that political crises--of which we have seen so many in postwar Poland--are always connected with an insufficient development of democracy or with bureaucratic or technocratic abuse of it. Therefore, the question arises whether the obstacles to development of democracy are so durably ingrained into our reality that they cannot be overcome? Or maybe it is that we have not thoroughly enough identified these hindrances and not consistently enough surmounted them so far?

I, personally, support the latter view and I think that it is worthwhile to reflect upon what these obstacles are.

First of all, I think that one of the great and difficult problems of socialist democracy is that it tries to include the great mass of people, people who previously belonged to culturally and economically underpriviledged groups, people who want and have the right to social, intellectual, political advancement. And to include these people into democratic forms as well as using their talents and energy for a common cause is really difficult sometimes. But this difficulty is made even more difficult by the fact that in a socialist society the central state apparatus accumulates great power. This is so because of state control over the means of production.

Therefore, there is a controversy in our reality between central planning and central management--indispensable to achieve common social goals--and the local self-government, and the drift toward an authentically independent activity of individual groups of citizens.

The solution of these divergencies is, of course, possible. But only provided we realise exactly what it consists of and what we should do to alleviate it. At this juncture it may be a good thing to refer to the second divergence, a divergence connected with the nature of ownership of the means of production which is apparent in contemporary Polish society. From a formal point of view we are all coowners of the national economy, and that is why we call it so. But in reality not everyone can, in an equal degree, have at one's disposal the assets belonging to that economy. Consequently, we have a situation where between the universal entitlement to ownership and the concrete, group--sometimes even personal--control of the parts of these assets there is a controversy; the one is group ownership and the other is social ownership, the one is individual the other is common.

This divergence, too, can be resolved through the institution of economic democracy and through the setting up of workers' self-government [word indistinct] where the people genuinely determine the utilization of common property.

It is worthwhile to mention yet another barrier which, perhaps, is not connected with a divergence but which is connected with a certain shortcoming of our political institutions. There is too powerful a link between political power and economic power. The centers of political and economic power have a tendency to merge, to join into one center, which due to the vast power accumulated in this center, is very difficult to subject to social control. Therefore, this method of constructing our institutions causes them to operate rather anomymously, that is, both the political leadership and the running of economic (?centers) are fairly anonymous. And we all know how difficult it is to control anonymous organizations. People can only control men. [Passage indistinct] known for its predilection, its view. [Words indistinct] on the other hand, it is not possible to control an anonymous organism in which nobody knows what is the duty of the other partner, or in which it is very difficult to discern the division of points of reference and rules of personal responsibility. I think that these obstacles which appear in our reality in a rather durable manner must be finally removed, and if we succeed in this we have a chance to reform the [word indistinct] system, later the economic system so that both in economy and in politics the democratic rules should always dominate over technocratic and bureaucratic [words indistinct]

TRYBUNA LUDU EXAMINES 'OPPONENTS OF SOCIALISM' ISSUE

AU221805 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 Oct 80 pp 2-4

[Ludwik Krasucki article: "In the Circle of Negation"]

[Text] Ever since the crisis, which had been gathering force within our lives, came to the surface, the current discussion has always been characterized by the issue that can briefly be described as "opponents of socialism."

For some people it is the most important issue, and for others a peripheral issue. Some people ask: "When will we (or will you) stop them at last?" And other people ask: "Why bother with some fictitious opponents when it is the errors in governing the country that have wrought the most damage to socialism.?"

Following the TRYBUNA LUDU publication of my article in which I had said that those opponents of our system had sought to escalate tension, I received a letter from Wroclaw asking: "Are the words about the opponents of socialism a bag so big that sooner or later it will swallow up all the champions of renewal in the country?"

There are different questions and I am unable to fully answer them. All I would like to do is to tell the readers what I, a party member from its very beginning and a journalist of 25 years experience, think about the aforementioned subject, which is so very important for all of us. I know in advance that I will not be able to convince everyone. Some will say that I have written "too little" and some "too much." Some will think that I, a "mercenary journalist," write to orders from some mysterious employers. Well, there is no help for it: There is a problem and we have to discuss it. And the open way is the best way to discuss it. I am sure that even if today some readers will not agree with my arguments, tomorrow--when emotions subside and when renewal in socialism produces a wealth of accomplished facts--many readers will change their attitude.

Well, let me begin.

To begin with, a few observations to explain my position. I think that the errors in the government of the country that are the source of the present crisis came about as a result of the false interpretation, mistaken application or distortion of the principles of the socialist system. These errors are not a product of the system, but are a result of the delays made when looking--within this system--for answers to new problems. They also are a result of the deformations that are in conflict with this system.

This is consistent with the interpretation contained in the slogan: "Socialism--Yes, Distortions--No." This interpretation reflects the meaning of what, in the still crystallizing process of renewal--I regard the Sixth PZPR Central Committee plenum as a crucial stage of this crystallization--constitutes a constructive trend, one with which as many citizens of the Polish People's Republic as possible should cooperate.

The sequence of the crises we have gone through (1956,1970, 1980 and partially 1968 and 1976) is not an argument capable of proving that the system created in Poland is by its nature a "crisis-creative" system and that there is no help for it. I think that the facts speak a different language. Above all, there is a continuity in Poland's development, and a sequence of useful changes and increasing achievements dominating the sequence of errors with all their results. What is more, the basic source of the present crisis is not only errors--a rather comprehensive if not full diagnosis of which we already have--but also another circumstance; namely, the delays in the necessary modifications to the political system made necessary by the aforementioned changes and achievements.

Just one example: In the past 10 years the some 3.5 million-strong generation of the population explosion has reached adulthood, having obtained education and work in socialist Poland. The obsolete concept of social life--a concept that did not meet the constructive aspirations of that generation-combined with annoying paternalism in the conduct of the dialogue--this paternalism went in the opposite direction to the one originally intended--made large sections of the young people a militant force of opposition in the past few months. That is an error of a different kind--an error consisting in the nonapplication of the mechanisms of the system to the consequences of the achievements scored within it.

Personally, I regard as the original error that gives rise to crises the protracted and half-hearted course, which in the individual periods changed to regress, of the indispensable-for-socialism process of adapting the structures and mechanisms of collective life to the progress obtained over longer periods of time. This is quite obvious in the party. The party, that is to a great extent educated, that reads, that is capable of independent reasoning and that enriches its experiences, cannot be correctly run either in a manner that is weighed down with the reminiscences of the period in which it was a small party of cadres, or by the manipulations that reduce the party to the role of a passive electorate or an audience that applauds at various stage-managed functions.

I see the second source of crises in the enormous difficulties attending the process of socialist construction, and of the gradual approach to the vision offered by it. We had incredibly difficult beginnings, and the heavy burden of the starting point is now being felt. I have mentioned only one of the many factors that make socialist construction an extremely complicated task. The implementation of that task was favored neither by the wish to excessively accelerate a technocratically conceived development that was inconsistent with the actual potential, nor by the inclination to be defensively satisfied with the actual achievements. That implementation was made difficult by breaking the cohesion of the political, ideological-educational, economic and social tasks. Dissociation from the realities of the present times caused much damage. We had to pay the price for voluntaristically ignoring those laws of the system that are general in nature and that cannot be sidestepped. Among other things, this concerns Lenin's dramatic warnings against the dangers of the bureaucratic deformation of the centralism that is necessary in the party and in the state.

Looking at the successive crises, we draw the basic conclusion that they could have been avoided. This is a bitter conclusion, but quite different from the one put forward by the opponents, who assert that crises are a product of the system and the system's immanent feature.

But it was not the system, but the "short memory" of its adherents that created successive dramas. We extricated ourselves from successive crises without taking steps to prevent their recurrence, steps such as effective institutional solutions and consistent resolutions to constantly expand the democratic factors that determine a profoundly conceived strength of the system, beginning with the party's internal life, which is the central element and the leading force of the system. Today we know: Not the people, who make mistakes, and not the momentous plenary sessions, which have no magic power, but the party's ideological, intellectual and moral readiness to act in keeping with the increasingly newer tasks and with the needs of the people's life as it is--readiness backed by a set of institutional guarantees--can and must safeguard our socialist construction against the threat of disease and disorders.

Measures to this end must have nothing in common with the negation and dismantling of the system. A complete overhaul of a house and its gradual demolition are two opposing methods of action. It is our common house, and there is no other house for us. We invite everyone, even the most embittered people, to participate in completely overhauling our house, but we will never allow it to be demolished.

It is a lie that--as the opponents of our system claim--it is impossible to solve problems under our system. What is true is that some of these problems have been solved badly. However, the creation of confusion and chaos, and the accumulation of difficulties, which is a specialty of the antisocialist forces, have nothing in common with the profound reform we have in mind. What is more, the interference of those forces provides arguments for the people who are conservatively predisposed and who champion obsolete methods and erroneous solutions, and makes it possible for these people to counter the criticism and demands of those who seek a reasonable modification of the out-of-date and ineffective structures of activity that are behind reality.

Let us not delude ourselves: Our opponents do not want us to provide answers to new questions; they want us to perform an ideological striptease. It is no accident that their attack is directed against the "intelligent communists." Those who are lazy and ossified in thinking are useful because they hinder the party's intellectual militancy and activity. The opponents are most afraid of the party's creative, inquisitive and responsible conceptual ideas that are deeply rooted in reality. That is why L. Moczulski, in his interview for West Berlin television, said that the "intelligent communists" are the "main adversaries." In another interview, J. Kuron said that such communists were "useless for a serious dialogue."

As for me, I think that the people who have made themselves opponents of the system or who have been forced to such positions--in individual cases--should not be regarded as oppositionists "forever." Nor must we ignore the threat that the people who until yesterday or today were in the boat of civic discussion could go over to the position of senseless megation. The growing practice of renewal can convince many people that it is necessary to go along with progress instead of persisting in opposition. However, we may also encounter extreme attitudes in some people who not so long ago kept to the bounds of responsibility.

It is necessary to convince, win over and recapture the people in every situation. It is necessary in every situation to see those who, from partners in a broad dialogue, change into opponents. In the political struggle that which takes place currently is always 100 times more important than what we record in memory or on paper.

What is the nature of the problem that is being created by the militancy of the fierce adversaries of socialism?

First, the delays, errors and deformations that were at the bottom of the crisis aroused a justifiable protest and created a large field for the opponents to act in. Everything shows that they not only want to use that opportunity, but also know how to use it. Second, the importunate and noisy presence of those groups in the drama we are now experiencing produces easily inflammable opportunities, which may burst into a conflagration. Third, in an atmosphere of excitement many people of goodwill easily lose--in their embitterment and indignation--the feeling for that borderline that divides that which can serve--although in forms that are entirely new--the renewal of the socialist republic, from what can merely harm this renewal, which is of most vital importance to us.

Let us also candidly concede that situations like the present inevitably induce people to again ask questions concerning the historical solutions that now determine the general aspects of our national and social existence.

Not everyone in Poland affirms socialism, as premature evaluations would have it. There are also those who are in no way concerned for their attitude toward socialism. We are a people with extremely differentiated personalities. We are a community of differentiated views. The struggle is being waged not for a "monolith" but for the proportions and boundaries of that differentiation. It is a fact that the round phraseology that recognizes the desired unity as actual reality, as well as the propaganda of success and a flood of the solemn commonplaces that claim that "all the people give their support," have not favored the struggle. The same can be said of the practice by which propaganda rituals and the monologues directed at the patient TV cameras were substituted for the dialogue.

But the situation is different in the case of a human being who, while staying within the boundaries of constitutional order and fulfilling his civic duties, does not affirm socialism and perhaps does not like it, and who decides to struggle against the system and, as A. Michnik stressed, conceives this struggle literally. [paragraph continues]

He conceives it not as talking, grumbling and demanding in his own behalf, but as setting up an organization in order to weaken, undermine and dismantle the system. Views are one thing, airing them in public is another thing, and transforming them into a platform for organizations that do their work by exploiting all means, including attempts to coerce, is quite another thing.

In so far as I know--I am no expert on this score--two such organized groups are now active in Poland. The one is the Confederation and the other is the social self-defense committee, KOR. I have not invented these organizations. They have been invented by their founders, who continue to extensively inform the Western mass media about their activities in order not merely to gain satisfying publicity, I think.

I do not want to use epithets or stick on labels, which is easy. Besides I have no reason to deny some of these people their subjective conviction that their activities are necessary. They are my political opponents and ours, who serve the concepts that I regard as harmful and who ally themselves in very doubtful coalitions. I do not want to shower invectives on them, although I have no grounds to expect that they will respect me. What they say and write about the party of which I am a member, about the press for which I work and about the system that I support is generally insulting. But I do not want to argue on such a plane because it would be their undeserved success to bring us down to this level.

It would for sure be their undeserved success if we lapped up their virtually megaloaniacal assertions that KOR or the Confederation of Poland (each group claims all the credit and denies any credit to the other group) provoked the workers' strikes throughout Poland, galvanized thousands and thousands of people with their slogans proclaimed verbally and in print, organized and ran these strikes, negotiated the agreements in question, are now seeing that they are implemented, and so on and so forth.

It is a fact, which is natural in view of the logic of the political struggle, that they joined the strike movement and tried to be in many places, finding in some of them sympathetic ears for their theses and assertions that were consonant with the workers' protest, but that carefully concealed other aims. Besides, not all of them conducted themselves in the same way. I take a different view of those who have acted and continue to act with maniacal stubbornness exclusively in favor of the escalation of tension, and those who have in the end recognized that constructive negotiations are the only solution. I take a different view of those who, exploiting their access to the Western press, have in some way tried to mitigate sinister and provocative overtones, and those who have prompted such overtones, taking no heed of possible results.

It is being said that different positions are asserting themselves and discussions are being waged within the opposition groups. Perhaps yes, perhaps no. My journalistic interests make me unconcerned for details. What I am interested in is to inquire into what the two groups really want to achieve.

In the case of the Confederation of Poland, the problem is simple. Moczulski has written and said many times--television viewers have heard it themselves--that what is at stake is the struggle to the end against the "totalitarian communist regime," a struggle to liberate Poland from the alleged Soviet domination and to change the rule. For the time being the name of the new rule has not been given, but what alternative can there be to the people's, socialist rule? As for the "total confederate" himself, he said that no version or variety of socialism is of any concern to him or counts in any way.

This would be a fatal variety of political Don Quixotery, were it not for a few circumstances. Poland has suffered too much in history from reactionary pigheadedness of some political forces and from the substitution of nationalism for patriotism. Playing with a set of slogans that are nothing new and that the Confederation is flaunting, is an extremely dangerous game.

From the viewpoint of the diagnosis and therapy of the ailments of the socioeconomic organism--this diagnosis and therapy are of utmost interest to us--L. Moczulski's platform signifies the intention to transform the conflict within socialism--this conflict is fully capable of being constructibely solved on the basis of socialism--into a frontal struggle against the system and constituional order.

L. Moczulski has said many times to all and sundry that his aim is precisely such a struggle. The Gdansk, Szczecin and other agreements clearly state that the striking work forces and the trade unions set up by them believe in socialism, socialized property, the party's leading role and our alliances.

We want to achieve a great deal of good on the basis of the agreements in question. Then there comes along a third person who openly declares that he wants to blast their foundations to smithereens. This proves in an obvious way that the new trade unions and their leaders cannot have anything in common with the Confederation. Any form of the presence of this Confederation's adherents in the new trade union bodies should be willy-nilly regarded as a violation of the concluded agreements.

As for KOR, the matter is certainly more complicated, because KOR's slogans and what can be gleaned from a stream of at times conflicting statements and declarations, contain the worker class' motives and even the echoes of Marxism. Moreover, much of the criticism of that grouping does not deny our system directly, except in an indirect and muted manner.

That is why it is necessary above all to disentangle the positions of KOR, against our life's true ailments and sores, including many real problems of the work forces' living, working and sociopolitical conditions. It is no use concealing that at one time, especially after the events of June 1976, the criticism leveled by the opposition became for KOR a kind of path to penetrate the worker and intelligentsia communities swept by increasing discontent.

I want to be honest to the end, and will say that the individual sections of various KOR statements include sharp words, but these words correspond with some shreds of reality. However, precisely because I am now grayhaired and have a great deal of experience, I deem it necessary to recall once again the elementary truth that when two people say the same thing often each means something different.

KOR's criticism of true deformations and errors always constitutes a part of a much greater whole, and serves to substantiate and give credibility to generalizations about the system's "inability to reform" and "immanent disability," that is, to the need to struggle for the system's gradual dismantling. That is the fundamental difference between KOR's criticism and the criticism leveled by many people and even groups or teams in the past few years. It is also different from the criticism that was growing in the party (especially before the Eighth PZPR Congress), in the intelligentsia communities and in the press. There was a great deal of that criticism, which was severe, but which, unfortunately, was not taken seriously.

I am ready to believe that the individual members or sympathizers of KOR were motivated merely by the desire to protest the manifestations of evil. But the hardcore of that grouping regards criticism as merely a starting point for launching theses that are a haphazard mixture of rightist-revisionist, extreme leftist and simply utopian concepts. [paragraph continues]

In sum, that is a platform that in the long run seeks to permanently anchor itself in Polish political life and in the long run to exploit the gained positions in order to permanently disrupt the political system, despite the reforms that can ensure its profound democratization. The target of the attack is the system and not its errors.

Because I will shortly discuss the concepts of the "second stage," I want to explain why I use the term "second stage" most reluctantly. Well, after 1956 and 1970 the otherwise correct thesis that it was necessary to struggle against the forces pushing toward the "second stage" that was meant as a transition from criticism of the system's shortcomings to the system's dismantling was, unfortunately, made into a bogey to frighten the people of goodwill who demanded that the promises of democratization that were of key importance for renewal should be fulfilled. Despite such experience, it is fully correct to assert that the crux of KOR's strategy applies today to nothing less than precisely that second stage. The latter stage is completely different from the stage I have in mind, and to which millions and millions of citizens professing various philosophies and views attach hopes for the future.

As for me, I also want a "second stage." This is how I see it: The discussion about renewal, and the guarantees for it, continues and assumes an increasingly more profound and specific character. The open debate preceding the ninth party congress is a basic part of it. This discussion goes hand in hand with resolute activities to eliminate bureaucratic deformations and to impart a new meaning to democratic institutions, beginning with the party, which is the system's leading force. In the climate created gradually by that discussion and by the facts resulting from it, the readiness to do an honest job of work and to be increasingly socially active in helping to run the socialist state is restored on an ever increasing scale. Although the burden of the economic difficulties will be felt for a long time, we make intensive efforts to create what helps overcome these difficulties. Gradually ties are restored, trust grows and new stability of the foundations of our life and development is formed--this time on the basis of an unequivocal process of spreading and intensifying socialist democracy.

And now the scenario of the "second stage" as seen by the opponents of our system:

Criticism that shifts from errors and deformations to the system's central issues gains in strength. The intentions and activities of the party and its allies, and of the government, are questioned and depreciated in advance. Chaos and tension intensify. The escalation of negation and demagogy continues. A sweeping penetration of the organized opponents of socialism into various organizations in order to "rest curcial areas of social life from government control" (Maciarewicz) or from "newer and newer areas" (Kuron) continues. Activities are aimed at making increasingly far-reaching demands or even extortions. He who opposes this is classified as an "adversary of renewal" and is combated. The escalation of moods, intensification of tensions and the fanning of new conflicts--all this is aimed at permanently disrupting and paralyzing the mechanisms of the system.

The aim is to make the reform of the system impossible by claiming that it is incapable of reform; to maintain the old state of things--the crisis--by proclaiming renewal; and to deepen deformations toward helplessness, ineffectiveness and anarchy by proclaiming the struggle against the system's deformations. This is the "second stage" that the "escalators" (as W. Gielzynski called them accurately) seek.

I do not want to frighten anyone and I am not telling gloomy fairy tales. The aforementioned scenario devised by the ferocious opponents of the system, who are the staff of the KOR group, is nothing less than a description of the strategy implemented by them.

What we must do is to ensure that the second--the decisive and permanent--stage of renewal is implemented and that the common efforts of responsible people halt the threat of the second stage as planned by the supposed menders of socialism.

I have written: common efforts, because I have in mind literally all our fellow citizen, no matter how different their motivations, views and moods--citizens who know the borderline that must not be crossed if they want the good of Poland, the overcoming of difficulties and the secure continuation of the country's development. I have in mind all our fellow citizens who want to be constructive and not destructive. The road to useful participation in public life is not barred to anyone who wants to participate. That is why, although there are issues that we will always have to remember,there are also issues that we should forget--on either side--so that we can leave behind the threshold of the stage we are entering, the imponderables of the situations of yesterday in order to find a better common language concerning the current issues of today.

I trust that while consistently solving these issues, we will be able--along the road as it were--to "disenchant" our opponents, who will continue their position of the belligerent and aggressive negation of the values that are the most precious and inviolate for the masses. I do not want to exaggerate the measure of these opponents in excess of reality; nor do I think that we should lessen their true measure.

Both concerns the new trade unions. [as published] I have written several times on this subject so I will merely repeat that I understand and share the motives that have inspired the overwhelming majority of the founders and members of these unions. So I wish them extensive and fruitful activities within the framework and on the basis of the concluded agreements. If these new structures pass the test of practice, all the better for socialism, even if the present interpretation of the system does not envisage such structures.

From these positions I want to openly state that the fact that some new trade unions tolerate, unfortunately, the aggressive and militant presence of the rabid advocates of saying "no" and only "no," offers to the people who are affiliated with these organizations and attach hopes to them nothing except unnecessary complications, as well as perturbations and troubles that devour time, of which there is an abundance in any case.

I will say this: There are people with whom the new trade unions are simply not on the same beam. It would be fatal if after some time many of us who have now committed ourselves to the new unions as potential platforms for activity that is useful for their members, for work forces, for the economy, for democracy and simply for Poland, would have to regrettably concede that they were mistaken because of that noisy and disorienting presence of people who are least capable of representing workers' interests. I have in mind the political adventurers who have never, in any country, done good to the trade union movement and who cannot do good in our country. I do not have in mind the wise experts and sympathetic advisors.

The renewal of trade unionism and of the sturggle for the fundamental questions of the political system, are as different as the efforts of many activists in the Solidarity movement and other similar organizations are different from the stream of the KOR leaders' statements on the subject of the dismantling of our socialist republic. Such are the facts, which are always stubborn.

EPISCOPATE CONFERENCE APPEALS FOR 'INTERNAL CALM'

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["Extensive excerpts" from communique of 176th plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate in Warsaw on 15-16 October]

[Text] On 15-16 October 1980 the 176th conference of the Polish Episcopate was held in Warsaw. The conference deliberations were preceded by a session of the Episcopate's main council. The deliberations were chaired by the primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski.

The bishops assmebled at the conference, with great concern and a sense of responsibility for the further fate of the country and in accordance with their mission as pastors of the church but also as sons of the fatherland, considered the current situation in which our common home, Poland, finds itself. The events of recent months which we have witnessed, and to a certain extent in which we have participated, have permeated every area of the life of society--its social, economic, cultural and even personal life. Conscious of their dignity and tasks, the workers expressed the social isolation of those who took upon themselves the duty to direct all sectors of public life.

During the deliberations the bishops recalled that for a long time now, in public statements and in official conversations, they have drawn the attention of the state authorities to the dangerous consequences for the country of the economic, social, cultural and propaganda policies being carried out. However, their voices were not heeded. Today, in the new situation, the bishops are hopeful, and are awakening this hope in the entire nation, that the socioeconomic transformations will proceed in the right direction for the common good of the entire nation.

The bishops share the concern of working people today. They support them morally and defend their just rights. At the same time, they express the conviction that everyone, after recognition of the rights of working people and the regulation of the affairs of the new trade unions, will fulfill their obligations with intensified energy and enthusiasm in all sectors of work and in the life of the nation.

At present what we need most is internal social calm--a stabilization of the internal situation on the basis of the agreements between the authorities and society and the economic order connected with it so that we can build a better future and strengthen the security of a free homeland.

All Poles want to feel themselves comasters in their own house. We must also consider the circumstances, the place and the time. That is why our actions must be sensible and of the type that will ensure social calm. In the new situation there must be no lack of effort on the part of every Pole to build a better order to the best of his abilities. We need deeds and not just words; we need a down-to-earth dialogue between the authorities and the representatives of society. Our work, the bishops state, must proceed in the direction of moral renewal in public social and political life, so that evil may be called evil and good may be called good; in the direction of a self-governing society; and in the direction of economic progress, the purpose of which is to serve man. This work should be motivated by the principles which were formulated at the Second Vatican Council in its statement on the church in the contemporary world.

After summarizing at length the principles of the council, which should guide citizens and authorities in making efforts toward the renewal of the country, the communique declares:

The bishops believe that there is enough strength and power in the Polish nation to overcome all difficulties. At present one of the most important problems is to feed the nation. The difficulties have been growing for a long time and the inappropriate policy toward the rural areas has weakened the feeling of security on one's own farm and, consequently, in the vital strenggth and the productive force of agricultural holdings. Let us hope that the new state policy will contribute to the enlivenment of the work of individual farms and will make work in the farming industry more attractive to young people, which is essential for the reconstruction of the Polish countryside so that we may be self-sufficient regarding food. But meanwhile we need bread, we need food for all the inhabitants of towns and villages. The villages must share with the towns so that there will be no hungry people in our homeland, and so that new antagonisms will not be created between towns and villages. But the towns must help villages to enable them to feed the nation and achieve the necessary standard of living. All bishops are appealing for this.

The bishops considered the most important problems of pastoral work among young people, especially among students. The young are the valuable part of every nation. The church, in its pastoral work, wants to bring up Polish young people in the spirit of healthy moral principles. Physically healthy, spiritually rich, wise in action--our young people are our hope. They must, through honest learning and work, make their own contribution to the construction of a better future for our homeland.

The bishops appeal to young people to base their lives on belief in God, and by drawing from this supernatural power, to prepare themselves selflessly for work for the common good, and to take responsibility for the successful development of the country.

Important experience in assuming civic responsibility for the country can be gained through the broad participation of youth in various forms of free self-government, which releases creative energies which are of fundamental importance for social progress.

The bishops appeal to all who have the key to the hearts and minds of the young, to teachers and professors, to pass on to the young what is most valuable from the trove of culture and wisdom of the thousand-year old Polish nation, to bring them up in truth and social love.

If ever, it is now that on the basis of the very rich national traditions we must inspire young people with confidence in the possibility of building a better tomorrow, despite the shortages of today. The primate of Poland and the secretary of the Episcopate informed the bishops of the content of the talks held both in the past and in the recent period with representatives of the state authorities. Individual bishops ordinary reported on talks held with the voivodship authorities. In the discussion, the bishops came out in favor of continuing talks, expressing the hope that they will lead to full normalization of relations between church and state and between Poland and the Holy See.

In this connection, the tasks of the joint commission are important and the renewal of this body is welcomed by the bishops. The agreement reached on the issue of broadcasting the holy mass on Polish radio is seen by the bishops as a hopeful sign that agreements will be reached in all areas requiring regulation, which will enable the church to freely fulfill its proper mission in the nation.

At the same time, the bishops thank the workers for including this problem in the talks with the government commission. The bishops share the concern of the new trade unions and other self-governing organizations regarding access to the appropriate information media.

The bishops appeal to all the faithful, in this difficult situation for the country, to pray for the homeland and particularly to say the Rosary and not only in October.

Because of the very poor weather in our country, the bishops have ordered special prayers for better weather, instructing that the faithful should sing the supplications after every holy mass.

The episcopal conference sent to the holy father, John Paul II, a telegram with expressions of respect and devotion [words indistinct]. They gave profound thanks to the holy father [words indistinct] and help for the church in Poland and the Polish nation, especially in its present situation. The bishops ended their deliberations in the Cathedral of St John with a joint prayer of thanks for the grace of the pontificate of John Paul II [words indistinct].

BELGRADE PAPER REVIEWS CHURCH-STATE-PARTY RELATIONS

AU221522 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 18 October on page three carries a 1,400-word report from Warsaw by Darko Ribnikar on the role and behavior of the Catholic Church in the present situation in Poland. Recalling that during the recent 1-hour strike at the Gdansk Lenin shipyard Lech Walesa, leader of the Solidarity trade unions, and other workers attended the church service in the shipyard and that a frequent scene in corridors of Warsaw University is that of student members of the independent trade union "attentively listening" to advice by young priests, Ribnikar examines the question of whether "the church has now taken the offensive and is taking advantage of the opportunity to 'fill' the vacuum created by the split in the trade union movement and the shortcomings of political and social organizations." In this connection he cites an unnamed ZYCIE WARSZAWY journalist who dismisses that question as unfounded saying that for Poles church attendance is a social occasion and that, as stubbornness is a national characteristic, a Pole believes that, "by going to church, he defies someone."

Turning to "more serious interlocutors at the Ministry for Religious Affairs," Ribnikar reports on the position and the activities of the Catholic Church according to information obtained from unidentified officials of the ministry. He points out that the Polish Army is the only one of all the Warsaw Pact armies that has its own priests paid by the state. "The political slogan of 'Cooperation Between the State and the Church' gained ascendancy in its pronounced application in everyday life" after Edward Gierek's 1977 visit to the pope. "Since then the close cooperation between the church and the state has mainly developed in certain spheres which officials at the ministry call 'moral'" Ribnikar reports. He cites the protection of the right to work, social assistance to workers and their families and the struggle against alcoholism as being some of the "moral spheres." By preaching diligence in work on behalf of the country's prosperity, the church indirectly helps the state face a difficult economic situation and frequent strikes by workers.

However, as Ribnikar reports, according to ministry officials, "a small but active and vociferous group of clergymen has been energetically proclaiming its opposition to any cooperation with the socialist state especially in the last few months." On the other hand, a majority of Polish priests, "who live very well today," want to live in peace both with the state and with their bishops and neither obstruct nor greatly help the state. Ribnikar says that the ministry officials "singled out that section of the clergy that sincerely cooperates with state organs. Those clergymen provided significant assistance during the difficult August days, particularly Cardinal Wyszynski, whose speech at that time is now appraised as an 'act of civic courage.'"

Reviewing the party views on religion and the church, Ribnikar reports that it is no secret that the PZPR, a party with 3 million members, is not a party of atheists. As a matter of fact, most of the party members in small towns and villages regularly attend Sunday church services. However, "the unwritten 'pact' between the church and the party" was disrupted by the visit of Pope John Paul II to Warsaw. Officials of the Ministry for Religious Affairs say that the pope "was received with such enthusiasm that many party members found themselves facing difficult moral tests. Following that visit, very serious discussions about basic communist norms were initiated in the party," Ribnikar states in concluding his report on his conversation with officials of the Ministry for Religious Affairs.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES GROUP OF MERITED TEACHERS

LD132144 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Oct (PAP)--On the occasion of Teachers' Day falling tomorrow, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski met at the Belweder Palace here today with a group of merited pedagogues.

In a speech made on this occasion Jablonski said:

"At present we speak a lot about democracy. And quite rightly so. Democracy is absolutely indispensable. We read and hear that with this aim in view we have to develop a system of institutions of socialist democracy and create legal guarantees of their functioning. All this must be done, but a belief that democracy would thus be achieved and prevail automatically may turn out illusory without democratic postures of people, all of us, and our pupils."

Reflecting upon the simplest form of democracy which is expressed in inter-human relations he said: "There is no need for legal regulations here. Respect to other man resulting from the very essence of democracy will suffice. Yet, every one of us knows well what it looks like in reality."

"We say, and quite rightly too, that genuine democracy means a gradual elimination of differences between those who rule and those who are governed. Does it apply only to upper levels of governing? Of course not. This applies even to the smallest institution and enterprise."

STRIKE BACKLOG BEING CLEARED BY LIGHT INDUSTRY SECTOR

LD171022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Today's TRYBUNA LUDU carries an article of special interest for light industry workers. The first 10 days of the month have brought about in this sector of the economy growth of over 4 percent compared with the 2 percent envisaged by the plan. This testifies that the backlog created by strikes is being made good. At the same time a great deal of work connected with pay, social conditions and so forth is being carried out.

A new collective labor agreement for the light industry is also being prepared. It will be ready for 30 November and is expected to be effective by the end of the year. Thus there is an opportunity to clear up any ambiguous points and to work out a system to eliminate pay misunderstandings.

UNFAVORABLE WEATHER HAMPERS AGRICULTURAL WORK

LD171332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0406 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The extremely difficult and unfavorable weather conditions, which are hampering field work, have delayed the sowing campaign which is still going on although the best dates for this have past. The harvesting of autumn crops makes slow progress and requires a gigantic effort on the part of farmers. Here is some news on this subject:

So far potatoes have been lifted from 85 percent of the farms and the figure for sugar beets is 22 percent. In many parts of the country farmers have stopped work connected with autumn farming. The greatest worry relates to the sowing of winter crops which is still going on. To date 76 percent of the planned area has been sown. The rain makes it virtually impossible for farmers to venture into the fields. Though it is very late, many farmers have not given up the completion of sowing.

'REVANCHIST' INTEREST IN RECENT EVENTS CRITICIZED

LD220806 Warsaw PAP in English 0214 GMT 22 Oct 80

["The Revanchist Look of Hope at Poland"--PAP headline]

[Text] Bonn, 21 Oct (PAP)--The developments in Poland, and to be more exact, a certain disquieting anti-socialist fragment of these developments have decisively raised the temperature of the revanchist interest in Poland.

The thinking of the revanchist circles, which have 35 professional revanchist activists on the new Bundestag [words indistinct] simple speculation: The developments in Poland will go beyond the present process of socialist renewal and then the time will come also for us, the revanchists. We would find in Poland people with whom we could talk about correcting the borders, and if the interlocutors prove too slow in thinking we will [words indistinct] in the spirit favourable to us.

After the notorious revanchist Hupka, who recently raised his voice in this concern in revanchist press, the turn came for deputy chairman of the "Union of the Expelled", Friedrich Walter who used for this purpose the central organ DEUTSCHER DIENST. "We should follow the situation in Poland with undying attention...because the developments taking place in that country give us both courage and hope. It is not in the interest of the free world to contribute to stabilizing the communist systems." The actions should run directly counter to that. "Then, in the longer run, transformations in the East will become possible." These, in turn, "will give a concrete shape to our hopes for understanding between free nations, for the real detente, the real normalization of relations between states in Europe as well as the hope for the regulation of borders which also would take into account the German interests."

There is no need for a more clear presentation of the programme to make it understandable for people who in their everyday life keep away from politics.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES GDR OFFICIAL GERLACH

LD222326 Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Oct (PAP)--Poland's president of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski today received GDR's vice-president of the Council of State Dr Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany (LDPD), who is on a visit to this country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish Democratic Party (SD).

WAJTASZEK ATTENDS LONGO FUNERAL IN ROME

LD190548 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Summary] The funeral of Luigi Longo took place in Rome today. "Many communist and workers party delegates were present, including a PZPR delegation led by Emil Wajtaszek, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Emil Wojtaszek was also received today by Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, to whom he conveyed condolences on behalf of the Central Committee of our party in connection with the death of Luigi Longo.

LEADERS GREET GDR COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU141226 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Greetings message from PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Premier Jozef Pinkowski to GDR counterparts on the 31st anniversary of the GDR]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman; and Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Berlin:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the GDR, we send the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers and all the working people of your country cordial greetings and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and the Polish people.

Thanks to its achievements in socialist construction and to its position in the international arena, the GDR is an important factor in the stability of European relations and in the maintenance of the political-territorial order in Europe.

The successes scored by the GDR worker class and people under the leadership of the SED are closely linked to your country's participation in the alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist states and to its membership in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

People's Poland highly values the GDR's peaceful foreign policy and contribution to the consolidation of the strength and to the deepening of the unity of the socialist community states as well as to the consolidation of detente and international cooperation.

We are convinced that the Polish-GDR relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation will continue to develop and strengthen successfully in keeping with the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed in May 1977, for the benefit of our two peoples and the cause of socialism and peace.

Dear comrades, on your festive day we wish you and the GDR people further successes in constructing a developed socialist society.

[Signed] Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH FRANCE--Eugeniusz Szyr, minister of materials management, has had talks in Warsaw with Michel Clemen of the French Ministry of Industry on the results of Polish-French scientific-technological cooperation in the sphere of energy and raw materials management. The sides agreed to guidelines on further cooperation in effectively utilizing energy and raw materials resources. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Oct 80 p 7 AU]

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH COLOMBIA--The fourth session of the Polish-Colombian mixed commission was held in Warsaw. The protocol signed by the sides provides for further increases in mutual trade, and for expansion of economic cooperation, including cooperation in maritime economy and mining. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11-12 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

'KEEN INTEREST' IN CEAUSESCU VISIT TO SFRY REPORTED

AU221044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct (AGERPRES)--The official visit of friendship President Nicolae Ceausescu is to pay, together with Elena Ceausescu, to Yugoslavia, is expected in the capital city of the host country as an event of major significance, meant to give fresh impetus to the bilateral relations of friendship and collaboration which score an ever upward course.

This visit, the twelfth of the Romanian president to Yugoslavia in the last 15 years, is expected with keen interest by the political quarters, by public opinion in Yugoslavia, which appreciate the Romanian-Yugoslav summit dialogue as an event of utmost import in the evolution of the bilateral links and in international life alike.

The opinions expressed by responsible factors of the political and economic life, of persons of the most diverse spheres of activity and preoccupations point to the particularly important role being played in the development of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations by the frequent summit meetings and talks, which lead every time to the continuous deepening and amplification of the bilateral relations.

About the meaning of the fresh summit visit, Vladimir Stanimirovic, counselor, head of the group for neighbouring socialist countries of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, stated: Every summit Romanian-Yugoslav meeting has contributed to cementing the lasting basis of the bilateral relations, of the friendly collaboration in all domains of activity. Outstanding results have been scored in the bilateral collaboration, telling of the two parties' preoccupation to turn their bilateral links into a model of links between friendly neighbouring countries inspired by the same goals."

"We express our satisfaction, Vladimir Stanimirovic stated, at the fact that the visit will afford a fresh exchange of views with the president of Romania on a host of problems of the current international situation, in tune with what was sanctioned in the joint Romanian-Yugoslav declaration of November 1979, signed in Bucharest by President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Josip Broz Tito. It should also be said that Belgrade expresses its satisfaction at guesting again President Nicolae Ceausescu whom it knows well, as he is an honorary citizen of the Yugoslav capital and also the statesman who pays the most numerous visits to our country. We expect the visit to offer another opportunity for a detailed exchange of views on the continued development of collaboration on multiple planes, given our experience in this respect."

Milenko Getic, secretary for Yugoslavia of the joint Romanian-Yugoslav Commission of Economic Collaboration, made a point of stressing that the visit "will open up fresh prospects for the Romanian-Yugoslav economic collaboration by the documents to be signed." As regards the future of the collaboration between the two countries, he highlighted that Romania and Yugoslavia "have an invaluable capital--the iron gates--which offers a sound basis for the future collaboration and is a unique example in the relations between two countries." Milenko Getic mentioned that in his domain "we intend to inaugurate a qualitatively new stage, in which a preponderant role has to be played by cooperation and specialization in industrial production, by the collaboration in third markets."

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONDOLENCES ON LONGO DEATH

AU211217 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] To the PCI Central Committee:

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the communists, all working people in the Socialist Republic of Romania and on my own behalf I want to extend deepest condolences to you and the Italian communists for the heavy loss suffered by the death of Comrade Luigi Longo, PCI chairman.

Our party and all Romanian people highly appreciate the outstanding personality and revolutionary activity of Comrade Luigi Longo, an eminent son of the workers class and the Italian people and an old militant of Italian political life and of the international communists and workers movement.

Comrade Luigi Longo's entire life was organically linked to the struggle of the Italian communists aimed at achieving the Italian people's aspirations for freedom, social progress and peace. Continuing and developing the traditions of struggle and the inspiring ideas promoted by Antonio Gramsci and Palmiro Togliatti, Comrade Luigi Longo untiringly struggles to achieve the untiy of the progressive and democratic forces and asserted himself through his clearsightedness and determination as a frontranking leader of the Italian workers class in its struggle for society's renewal and revolutionary transformation.

Luigi Longo enjoyed the special love and appreciation of the communists and all working people in our fatherland and was regarded as a close friend of the Romanian people for his noteworthy contribution in developing relations of friendship and cooperation based on fully equal rights, esteem, mutual trust and respect established between the RCP and the PCI.

The friendly meetings and talks I had with Comrade Longo were an opportunity to exchange very fruitful views and went down as important stages in the upward evolution of lasting cooperation between our parties.

At this difficult time for the Italian communists and people, I want to express, dear comrades, our deep compassion and to assure you that all communists and working people in Romania sincerely share the feelings of deep sorrow of your party and the Italian people.

We want to reassert our desire and determination to continue to act ot strengthen and deepen relations of cooperation and solidarity between the RCP and the PCI in the interest of the traditional friendship between the Romanian and Italian peoples, the cause of the unity of the international communist and workers movement and peace, security, independence and cooperation and progress throughout the world.

Dear comrades, please convey most sincere condolences to the bereaved family.

[signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES KIM IL-SONG ON REELECTION

AU201420 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee, Pyongyang:

On your reelection as KWP Central Committee general secretary, I extend to you warm congratulations and best wishes for success in your highly responsible activity, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and myself personally.

I wish the Korean communists and friendly Korean people great victories in implementing the Sixth KWP Congress decisions, in building socialism and in struggling to attain the vital aspiration of the Korean nation for the peaceful and independent reunification of their fatherland.

I express the conviction that relations of close friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples will continue to develop and strengthen, in the spirit of the meetings and talks we had together, to the benefit of building the new social system in our countries and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism independence, peace and cooperation in the world.

[signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU211001 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Oct 80 pp 1-3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 14-15 October plenum of the RCP Central Committee in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades,

The Central Committee plenum unanimously discussed and approved the uniform national plan for Romania's socioeconomic development in 1981. At the same time, the plenum also examined the stage of implementing the 1980 plan and the entire 5-year plan.

We are at the end of a 5-year plan and at the start of a new development stage, the 1981-1985 5-year plan. It is therefore natural and necessary that we examine both our activity in the previous period and what we have to do to work better in the next 5-year plan to unswervingly implement decisions of the 12th party congress.

In the 1976-1980 5-year plan we have successfully covered an important stage of the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure progress toward communism. The forces of production have powerfully developed and the national wealth has continuously increased. Our country has reached a new level of progress and civilization, telling proof of which are various data and figures. Here are some of them: fixed assets have increased from 1,203 trillion lei in 1975 to 1,950 trillion in 1980, at an annual rate of over 10 percent. One can therefore say that, in the first stage of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, we created a powerful technical-material base to successfully implement the program adopted by the 11th congress.

Industrial production has increased in the current 5-year plan. Net production has increased at an annual rate of 10.6 percent and overall production at an annual rate of 10 percent. It is worthwhile mentioning the fact that, for the first time, net production has increased at a higher rate than overall production. This proves that the Central Committee decisions, which lay emphasis on net production, that is, the added value and newly created production--the only one which ensures social development and the increase in the national wealth and the people's well-being--have been implemented more consistently.

In this respect, the following rates of annual increase in production were recorded in various branches: 13 percent in machine building; 11.6 percent in ferrous metallurgy; 10.8 percent in chemical industry; 10.3 percent in light industry; and 7.3 percent in food industry.

Therefore, once can say that, generally speaking, our socialist industry has recorded powerful development and modernization. New modern production units were created, units which today give an opportunity to the metallurgical and chemical industry to practically resolve almost all technological and quality problems, thus ensuring the competitiveness of Romanian products at the international level. In their turn, the light and food industries as well as the increase in the consumer goods production of other branches have better met the requirements of the broad masses and have also provided products for export.

Agricultural production has also developed; it has recorded an increase rate of over 5 percent in the current 5-year plan. In spite of all shortcomings manifest in agriculture and which have led to nonfulfillment of all 5-year plan provisions concerning production levels, we can state that the development rate of agricultural production is good, thus ensuring necessary agricultural and food products supplies for the working people.

An important role in all achievements attained during the current 5-year plan was played by science--which has made continuous progress and has resolved many problems of particular importance for the national economy--by the development and modernization of education and by cultural activity and political education.

We have also recorded important qualitative successes in raising labor productivity and better organizing work and production. Overall labor productivity has increased at a 7 percent annual rate. Material and production costs were reduced, something which led to continuously raising economic efficiency. We have proceeded to apply the new economic mechanism--self-management and self-administration--although implementation of the measures was done rather slowly and cautiously in certain fields.

On the basis of the development of the forces of production, industry, agriculture and other economic branches, the social product has recorded an annual increase of over 7 percent and the national income 8 percent. On this basis, we have secured the program for the socioeconomic development of the fatherland as well as the necessary means for national defense and for continuously raising the people's material and intellectual living standard. In the 1976-1980 period, we allocated 943 billion lei for development, which represents an annual increase rate of 11.3 percent. The share of expenditures for development amounted to about one-third of the national income--in certain years it was even more. Some 2,437 industrial and agricultural units were commissioned, about 860,000 hectares were irrigated and land improvements were carried out on about 1 million hectares. The mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture have developed and improved, something which exerted a positive impact on raising agricultural production.

We can say that particularly the orientation to allot an important part of national income to development, an orientation included in the party program by the 11th congress, ensured fulfillment of this vast program, which has raised Romania onto a new level of socioeconomic development, turning it into a country with modern industry and advanced socialist agriculture. We have covered an important distance along the road of developing our uniform and powerful socialist economy, the sound foundation of implementing the party program, raising the people's well-being and ensuring the fatherland's independence and sovereignty.

On this basis, we were able to create over 1.1 million new jobs in the current 5-year plan, of which over 500,000 were in industry, to powerfully increase the share of the workers class and other social categories active in material production and to cut down numerically--to around 30 percent--the share of those working in agriculture, something which also represents a very important qualitative change in the process of modernizing the national economy and building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania.

On the basis of overall development of the forces of production and the increase in national wealth, we have ensured implementation of the program to continuously raise the people's material and intellectual level. In that respect, too, data and figures are most convincing. They prove that the people's overall incomes have increased from 247 billion lei in 1975 to 363 billion lei in 1980, at an annual rate of 8 percent; net remuneration has increased more than 7 percent yearly. At the same time, the prices of consumer goods and services have increased about 9 percent for the entire 5-year plan. Taking into account the increase in remuneration and incomes as well as the increase in prices of consumer goods, we have attained an increase in real remuneration of about 30 percent, compared with 20 percent envisaged by plan. At the same time, the real incomes of cooperative peasants have also increased by about 30 percent. The people's incomes from social consumption funds have increased 40 percent during the entire 5-year plan. About 800,000 apartments were built from state funds as well as over 250,000 beds in hostels for single people and over 240,000 places in nurseries, kindergartens, boarding schools and student hostels.

All these things contributed to improving the living and housing conditions of the working people as well as the growing and development conditions of children and youth in our fatherland.

I believe it also necessary to refer to the way in which the itemized consumption of certain food and industrial products has increased in this period, in order to better emphasize the powerful increase in the working people's living standard. Thus, per capita meat consumption increased from 45 kg in 1975 to 62 kg in 1980. This increase is greater than the entire consumption in 1950. The following other per capita increases have been recorded: milk, from 132 liters to 180 liters; sugar, from 20 kg to 28 kg; vegetables, from 112 kg to 140 kg; fruits, from 42 kg to 60 kg; fabrics, from 24 meters to 29 meters; footwear, from 3 pairs to 3.5 pairs. Likewise, the sale of durables has also increased: radios, television sets, electrical household appliances, bicycles, autos and so forth. Of course, in certain products the increases are very large. However, I do not wish to refer to all these things now because you are familiar with them and they will also be published in the press.

All this proves that we have also attained a powerful development in raising the working people's living standard, in close connection with the increase in the forces of production and national wealth. However, we must openly state that we had to make great efforts to attain such large increases. We actually had to reduce exports in a series of products previously sold abroad, particularly agricultural and food products, in order to attain the aforementioned consumption increase. We did this in view of the fact that it was necessary to reach, in the 5-year plan that ends this year, a consumption level that can generally meet individual requirements and ensure healthy and harmonious development of our people. According to international data, Romania is among the first 10 countries concerning calorie consumption per inhabitant, with a consumption of over 3,000 calories.

All these achievements in raising the people's well-being powerfully demonstrate that everything that is attained in our fatherland is devoted to the country's overall development and continuous increase in the people's material and intellectual well-being; it also demonstrates that this is the supreme goal of our Communist Party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society that we are building in Romania.

It is also necessary to stress that this also demonstrates that, only on the basis of developing the forces of production and increasing material production, is it possible and feasible to implement programs to raise the people's material and intellectual well-being. Without work, one cannot carry out programs to raise the people's material and intellectual living standard! There is no other alternative for us! (prolonged applause)

Concerning foreign trade activity, we have attained an increase in our international exchanges of more than 16 percent annually in this period. Unfortunately, our exports were slightly less than imports. We imported more than we exported. Exports amounted to 16.4 percent, while imports were 16.8 percent. This has exerted a negative influence on the country's balance of payments.

On the basis of the figures referred to, we can state that we are concluding the current 5-year plan with outstanding results. We have created a good technical-material base for the new 5-year plan and for the overall development of Socialist Romania. This is all the more remarkable as we had to overcome many difficulties in this period, both at the domestic and international levels. As you well know, we had an earthquake in the spring of 1977 and now, after we have generally eliminated its consequences, we can assess that this actually required very large material efforts. We have made particular efforts to repair damaged enterprises, whose number was not small, and damaged buildings, which according to certain experts should have been demolished.

If I were to refer to Bucharest alone, there were hundreds of large apartment buildings in need of repair, which in certain cases waited 2 years; but we preserved these landmarks and the appearance of our country's capital city.

We have had floods in this period, including this year, and, generally speaking, there were too many years with unfavorable climatic conditions. Of course, we cannot justify shortcomings by blaming everything on the weather, but we cannot deny the fact that it also contributed, to a large extent, to nonfulfillment of agricultural targets.

There has been a pretty complicated world economic situation. As a matter of fact, the economic crisis has been aggravated yearly and oil prices have increased at a completely unjustified rate. In view of the fact that Romania is a big importer of raw materials, oil and other primary energy sources, this has also exerted a negative influence and demanded great efforts to ensure our fatherland's development at the pace we have attained.

All achievements attained under these conditions powerfully demonstrate the correctness of the political line of our Communist Party, which has applied and continues to apply overall laws and principles of scientific socialism to concrete conditions prevailing in Romania.

These achievements and life in general demonstrate the realism of the party program and the 5-year plan we are concluding this year.

It is worthwhile mentioning that in these circumstances, the workers class, the leading class in our socialist society, acting in close alliance with the peasantry, intelligentsia, other social categories and all working people, regardless of nationality, has honorably fulfilled its mission. It has worked with firmness and self-denial to defeat and overcome all difficulties and to ensure our fatherland's resolute progress along the road of building the comprehensively developed socialist society. We owe all these achievements to the workers class, the working people, regardless of nationality, and all our people. These social forces and all our people have unswervingly implemented a policy which is in full accordance with the vital interests of the entire nation and with the cause of socialism, peace and the national independence of the fatherland. (loud applause)

We must stress, be it only in passing, that our party and party bodies and organizations have carried out intensive and comprehensive activity and have acted to unite the broad masses in implementing the party policy in all fields. Our party is thus fulfilling its role as leading political force in our society, in close unity with the broad masses and the workers class, by guiding all our people's forces toward a single goal. Once again, it was proved that our Communist Party has always had one concern, namely to serve the people, to always go along with the people and to firmly militate to develop workers democracy and ensure the victory of socialism and communism in Romania. (loud applause)

I deem it necessary to positively assess the activity of leading councils in units, ministries and centrals and of other economic bodies of workers democracy, which ensure the organized participation of the masses in running all fields of activity and which have played an important role in the successful development of all our economic life. Likewise, we must stress the important role devolving on trade unions, the Union of Communist Youth, women's organizations and other public organizations in uniting the efforts of the broad masses to implement our party's policy.

That is why we are now adopting next year's plan and briefly drawing up a balance sheet of the way in which we have worked during the 5-year plan to be concluded this year.

I would like, from the rostrum of the plenum of the party Central Committee, to extend warmest congratulations to the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people, regardless of nationality, and all our people, as well as to party organizations, leading bodies at all levels and public organizations on the results attained in their common activity carried out in full unity. I wish them all new successes in the future! (loud applause)

Esteemed comrades,

There is no doubt that we are entitled to be satisfied with the distance covered and successes attained. However, because we are communists, we cannot ignore shortcomings and deficiencies manifested in certain fields of activity. We could have attained greater industrial production. Likewise, in spite of all the difficulties that faced us, we should have attained a larger agricultural production. By faster commissioning of a number of new units, we could have attained our investment plan. All this is due to the fact that a number of shortcomings were manifest in our activity and in the activity of party bodies, beginning with the Central Committee, and of state bodies, beginning with the government, ministries, enterprise managements and further down. There were serious shortcomings in the field of material and technical supplies. It was not due so much to material shortages as to bureaucratic practices in organization and distribution and in supervision of the appropriate fulfillment of production targets for the established range of goods.

The programs envisaged in technological progress were not fully attained, either. Many research achievements were not applied on time in production; action is still being taken at a slow pace to introduce research results and new technology into production. Sometimes work is carried on for 2, even 3 years when the problem could be resolved in a few months. There are quite a few examples of certain institutes having asked for 2-3 years to design and turn out certain products, after which, by taking certain appropriate measures, the products were created in only a few months.

The organization of production activity on the basis of the new economic mechanism proceeded very slowly and cautiously. The bodies in charge of implementing the decisions of the 1978 plenum have stalled drafting of measures for more than 2 years. As a matter of fact, certain employees tried to prove that it was not necessary to base our economy on an economic foundation, but that it must stay at the beck and call of bureaucrats and irresponsibles, who can do what they want. Things are not proceeding as they should even after last spring's discussions and I must openly say at this plenum that the ministries and bodies in charge of this issue are not fulfilling their duties as they should. I have discussed these problems with the Political Executive Committee and I want to clearly state that we must unflinchingly implement the new economic mechanism. If it is necessary, let us appoint to responsible positions men who understand this thing and are capable of carrying it through.

Serious shortcomings were also manifest in foreign trade activity, more precisely in securing our export production. There are indeed certain difficulties caused by the economic crisis, but we must openly state that we did not attain the contracted export production even in 1979. We concluded 1979 with a very large nonfulfillment of contracts and we even had difficulties with our foreign partners because of it. This year, too, we are greatly lagging in concluded contracts; if I am not mistaken, I believe that we have not yet attained 40 percent of the export production in the machine building industry for which we have contracts.

The nonfulfillment of export targets has caused us very great difficulties in the balance of payments as we have attained the envisaged imports and the price of oil has gone up in the meantime. Of course, all this made us ask for credits.

We cannot go on like that much longer. I must say that only the nonfulfillment of annual production plans for oil and coal has caused us a deficit of over $1 billion.

There were also shortcomings in agriculture. The same applies to machine building and other branches.

It is necessary to understand, and I insist on it, that we cannot ensure our economic development without appropriate exports.

Such shortcomings are the direct result of deficient work styles and methods, of bureaucratic manifestations and of lack of exactingness, and--why not say it--even lack of responsibility for running various sectors and for the people's overall interests.

That is why I believe that we must resolutely put an end to these negative states of affairs, that we should draw our lessons from everything that is good and that we should act to thoroughly eliminate shortcomings and drawbacks.

Maybe some comrades are saying: Why is the secretary general criticizing us so much when we nevertheless have made such great achievements and, compared to other countries, have attained very high development rates? For those unfamiliar with these things, the question may be justified, but if we examine the way in which action has been taken, the available opportunities and the fact that we could have attained what we planned for and could have eliminated many shortcomings and deficiences, then you will understand that I am right to be severe with my criticism. It is even weaker than a number of negative aspects and shortcomings--which I have often criticized in the past--deserve.

It is high time that we understand that we are responsible, before the people, to ensure appropriate leadership and a timely solution to problems. That is why we cannot declare ourselves satisfied with overall achievements and cannot cover or minimize shortcomings manifest in our activity.

We would not be communists and revolutionaries and would harm the process of the country's socialist construction and development if we did not take a firm position against shortcomings and deficiencies. (loud applause)

In the last instance, the strength of our party and of socialism lies in the critical and self-critical attitude itself, in uncovering shortcomings and fighting them. The very dialectics of development requires a firm, critical and self-critical position and in resolute struggle against shortcomings, mistakes and that which is old, in order to courageously promote that which is new in all fields of activity. To ignore shortcomings and not to fight them means to make room for complacency, to perpetuate mistakes and shortcomings and, in the end, to harm the country's overall development.

I am convinced that our Central Committee, party and state bodies, the workers class and working people will understand that, while appropriately appreciating our great achievements, we are dutybound to do everything possible to better work to ensure the firm march forward of our fatherland. We have everything necessary in this respect. I am convinced that many negative states of affairs I have referred to will be shortly eliminated, and we will attain an overall improvement in our activity in the following period.

Esteemed comrades,

The 1981 plan which we discussed and unanimously approved is in full accord with the decisions of the 12th party congress.

Actually, this fall we intend to discuss the country's next 5-year plan. However, we decided to postpone the finalization of the 5-year plan until the first part of 1981, when it will be presented to the Central Committee plenum and later to the Grand National Assembly. We took this decision in the Political Executive Committee proceeding from the need to finalize the coordination of plans with CEMA countries, to conclude long-term agreements with CEMA member-countries and other socialist countries, and to conclude long-term agreements on cooperation or economic exchange with developing countries and a number of developed capitalist states, so that, when we approve the new 5-year plan, we will have a clear picture and better perspective concerning international exchange and securing the material base, particularly of raw materials.

The next year's plan, which we approved, is part of the 5-year plan. Its provisions secure a good start for the entire 5-year plan. The development rates established for 1981 are more moderate. We bore in mind the fact that we have to strongly consolidate achievements attained in the current 5-year plan. The 12th congress established an 8-9 percent development rate for the next 5-year plan, lower than in the current 5-year plan. We took into consideration the fact that in the 1970-80 period, including the 5-year plan we are ending this year, we have advanced on a broad front and have covered a very long distance in our development. Now it is necessary to consolidate our achievements and ensure a lasting base for continuing the offensive of building the comprehensively developed socialist society. In the economy, like in the military field, like in any other field, you cannot advance without consolidating what you have conquered and attained, and without securing the material forces for advancing further.

It is necessary to proceed from the need to ensure the proper organization of all branches, and a harmonious and balanced development of the national economy and all our society. Through the provisions of next year's plan, we ensure, I repeat, a good foundation for attaining the 1981-85 5-year plan provisions established by the 12th party congress.

We proceeded from the basic goal established by the 12th congress; namely, the transition to the new socioeconomic development stage of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, which will raise our country onto the new level of an average developed country, the attainment of a new quality in all fields, and the transition from the quantitative achievements to a new quality of work and life in all fields.

In accordance with these targets, industry will develop as follows: 8.1 percent in net production and 7 percent in goods and overall production. Agriculture will also record a powerful development; the rate of its net production is even higher than for industry. This year, because of weather conditions, we have certain lags, but we have everything necessary to attain the agricultural program.

In investments, the allocated funds equal those envisaged for 1980, in order to consolidate and ensure the commissioning of projects under construction. In accordance with consumption norms, we have provided the necessary material and financial means for fulfilling plan provisions. In accordance with the 12th party congress guidelines, the 1981 plan gives priority to developing the raw material base, oil, coal, ferrous and nonferrous ores.

Great efforts are required for rapidly utilizing available means in order to intensify geological research, and discover and exploit new sources of energy and raw materials. Even if they have poorer content, they allow us to attain our goals under better conditions and at more advantageous prices than from imports--I am particularly referring to oil, coal and other minerals.

This requires that everybody--primarily the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology--centrals, mining, oil and geological enterprises, the collective leaderships and the working people in this field, should carry out steady activity. It is necessary that all state bodies ensure a powerful concentration of forces to supply the necessary means for this goal, in accordance with plan provisions. It is also necessary that party organizations, county committees and people's councils give priority to this goal. Practically, firm action should be taken in all our fatherland's counties to ensure the necessary raw materials, a basic task and requirement of the national economy.

Generally speaking, we have a stimulating remuneration system of participation in profits, something which allows the workers in these fields--the workers who fulfill the plan and work hard--to earn 5-6,000 lei [monthly] and some even over 6,000 lei. However, in order to speed up the increase in oil, coal and other mineral production, we have decided to grant certain special bonuses, outside the current system, for achievements in excess of plan provisions in 1981. We decided that, for each ton of oil, coal and other minerals in excess of plan provisions, a special bonus of between 10-15 percent of the excess value be awarded for various groups of products. If we attained at least 1 million tons of oil in excess of plan provisions, this means that the working people would receive about 35 million lei over current normative rights. In general meetings, the working people and the workers class have demonstrated high consciousness and have pledged to do everything possible to attain the established production for this current quarter, and following that next year by turning out a surplus in production. I am fully convinced that the workers, engineers, technicians and all working people, regardless of nationality, will honor their pledge and word. (loud applause)

We must resolutely strive to reduce fuel and energy consumption. Everybody in the world is now saying that the best source of energy is saving, that is, reducing energy consumption. We must act more resolutely in that direction!

I must add that in fact our energy consumption has been growing yearly. We have not yet managed to halt increases and to begin reducing consumption. It is true that we have developed various new production facilities, but even the old facilities have only reduced consumption by very little, below the level of reductions achieved elsewhere in the world. The increase in energy and fuel consumption is not entirely justified by the additional production volume obtained. Hence, we must strive to devise new technology and to eliminate those which consume large amounts of energy. At the same time, we must give more attention to new sources of energy. I am primarily referring to hydroelectric power and micro hydropower stations, which are developing much too slowly; the plan for next year envisages a large number of such power stations, and each county has a potential that must be utilized to the maximum. We must stop talking and start acting, and must utilize wind, solar, thermal and other sources of energy currently available. Naturally, we must intensify research work and efforts to devise new technology and new energy sources, such as biogas, biomass, and so forth. We are moving much too slowly along that line, and we must pool our forces to obtain greater achievements.

In industry, we must ensure regular fulfillment of itemized production. Every effort must be made to fully utilize existing production facilities at full capacity, that is, at the capacity established by technical-economic studies. Only by ensuring complete utilization of all existing facilities, installations, equipment and machinery we can fulfill the production envisaged without needing any other investment, any new facility.

Greater attention should be given to improving and raising the technical level of production and product quality in all areas. I want to call attention primarily to the machine-building industry, the products of which are decisive for the national economy, make up a large percentage of our exports and have to face stiff foreign competition. I want to add that many of our products can compete and even prove to be of a higher quality, but, unfortunately, we also have products that fail in foreign markets, and, as I have said on other occasions, we must strive to demonstrate that in the areas of technology and quality socialism can and must defeat capitalism.

Measures must be taken to complete the regulations on material consumption standards and norms, because the 1981 plan and the 5-year plan are based precisely on judicious norms and consumption rates, on standard products and materials, assemblies and subassemblies, which means that we must ensure an appropriate technical level, quality and productivity.

Special attention must be further given to better organizing production and labor, to mechanization and automation of production processes, and on that basis, to enhancing labor productivity. On the basis of the experiences gathered in the past 6 months, the Political Executive Committee has decided that by June 1981 we should considerably improve manpower utilization, by transferring over 100,000 people from nonproductive to productive sectors. This constitutes a very low figure for this stage, in view of the fact that we have many sectors in which over 20 percent, or even 25 percent, of the manpower is employed in auxiliary branches and not in production. I want to stress the need for more resolute steps to cut back the number of nonproductive personnel; it must be grasped that we already have computers and modern accounting and clerical systems and there is no longer any justification for maintaining the same number of personnel. I also want to reiterate the need to apply the experience gained in the mining sector, namely that each clerk, including engineers, should work 1 day a week in production. It is necessary to preserve people's qualifications levels--so that any worker and specialist can always be transferred from one sector to another--and to ensure satisfactory economic activities. This system is made all the more necessary by the fact that we still have a rather large amount of paperwork and we only stand to profit if 1 day a week people produce material goods rather than more paper. Less paper, less pen-pushing and we will have more and better material goods!

We have worked out a new law on small-scale industry. This law has been discussed and debated and will be submitted to the Grand National Assembly for endorsement. All county party committees, people's councils and organizations bearing obligations in this respect--I am referring to artisans, consumer and agricultural cooperatives, and small industrial units belonging to people's councils--must strive to increase the share of this sector within our economy. You are familiar with all aspects of this issue, hence I will not now elaborate; however, by 1981 we must obtain noteworthy results in developing small-scale industry that will permit us to utilize additional raw materials and tap new sources of materials for developing our economy, thus meeting both consumer and industrial needs. We must appropriately organize activities in this area, including artisan and cottage industries, as envisaged in the law.

Esteemed comrades, as for agriculture, the objectives established for 1981 are entirely feasible. We must secure 23 million tons of grain and sow over 6 million hectares. This means an average production of under 4 tons per hectare, while experience has shown in all the counties that if the appropriate density is observed and if sowing is done at the optimal time, we can easily obtain 3,500-4,000 kg per hectare in any area.

We must eliminate the idea, still prevailing with some specialists, that wheat will not grow in certain areas. Covasna has achieved over 3,000 kg of wheat per hectare this year, and in certain areas even 4,000 and 5,000 kg. This was due to the fact that last year the sowing was completed by 5 October, so that the wheat was a lot stronger and more fertile by winter. In hilly areas, where there is no danger of schist [sistavire], we can easily obtain 3,500-4,000 kg per hectare. The plan calls for less, but it must be clear to all that we cannot be content with the productivity obtained so far which falls far short of our agricultural potential and our technical-material equipment. Order and discipline must be even stricter than in factories, because in agriculture, if you have not sown on time there is no making up the losses. Here we must have truly military order and discipline. But in our agriculture disorder and lack of discipline reign from top to bottom. Some people still believe that agricultural operations can be done at random. We must resolutely apply the existing laws on agricultural work.

As far as corn is concerned, there is no county that cannot achieve 4,000-5,000 kg per hectare, including in hilly areas. To do it operations must be completed on schedule and the density must be right. We will not have appropriate crops unless corn is sown with a density of 50,000 plants per hectare. Unless we have 80,000 beet plants per hectare, 70,000-80,000 potato plants per hectare, and so forth, we will not obtain the results we hope for. With 20,000-30,000 plants per hectare we can only achieve the crops we currently achieve.

We have decided to import herbicides for next year, so as to supply agriculture with the quantities it requires. We will thus eliminate the claim that lack of herbicides is responsible for unsatisfactory plant density.

The truth is that plant density is not satisfactory from the very start. We can and must radically change the situation prevailing in our agriculture as of the coming year. We must achieve at least the crops envisaged in the plan. In view of the expanse of irrigated land we have and of the climatic conditions prevailing in many counties, the crops envisaged must be viewed as minimal objectives. We can obtain more grain. The number one problem in agriculture is to obtain beet, potato and vegetable crops up to the level of our conditions. We have taken measures to increase the areas sown in beans and vegetables, and to produce enough to satisfy consumer requirements throughout the country. In the coming year our agriculture can and must produce more than in the current 5-year plan.

Land must be utilized more judiciously, considering that there are still areas left idle. Irrigated land must be better utilized. We spent a lot on irrigation: One hectare costs over 20,000 lei, but production still fell short of expectations. Irrigation and watering operations are not performed on schedule, irrigation systems do not function appropriately, there is not enough order and discipline in this respect. The work done by our mechanics is not of satisfactory quality and quality control in this area has slackened. All party bodies and organizations, agricultural bodies, cooperatives and working people employed in agriculture, the people's councils and all of us must be permanently concerned with the fulfillment of the plan for grain, industrial crops, vegetables, fruit and grapes. Agriculture is a key sector to which we must give our undivided attention in the coming year!

Greater attention must also be given to the zootechnical sector. We discussed this problem last summer, hence I will not now dwell on it. However, a birth rate of under 70 percent is inadmissible. It is inadmissible to feed 100 cows and milk 65. What sort of economic efficiency or production is this? We have an organized system of artificial insemination. [paragraph continues]

It must function well, must be supervised and checked in accordance with our decisions of last spring and summer. We must take measures to secure sufficient young females and to replace livestock that is no longer fit for breeding. This is primarily valid for the cattle sector. Within 2-3 years we must be in a position to replace 20 percent of the cows at least once in 5 years. For that, every year we must have at least 800,000 heifers which can be bred in their second year. This is also true, to a certain extent, of sheep--not enough young sheep are preserved for breeding--and even of pigs. We have discussed the measures that must be taken in this respect, and hence I will not repeat them. However, we must take resolute steps to implement them.

We must secure a sound fodder basis. That has also been discussed in the past. We have decided at the central level to establish a special sector in charge of livestock and fodder, including hayfields, and have appointed a minister secretary of state to take care of it. Such measures will also have to be applied at the county level. We must realize that the fodder basis consists of hay, pasture fields and bulk fodder. This is the fodder basis wherever cattle and sheep are raised.

We have decided as of the coming year to develop and expand the good results obtained in the past in growing potatoes for fattening pigs and cattle, and in growing fodder beets, turnips, and so forth. We will allocate 100,000 hectares for that purpose and perhaps even more in the future. We must also seed and reseed pasture land and improve the structure of protein-rich plants. On the 4.4 million hectares of hayfields and pasture land we have today we can easily harvest 100-120 million tons of green mass and silage, as well as bulk fodder.

Adding to that the arable land allocated for fodder it clearly appears that we have ample resources for fodder. Naturally, wherever necessary, we should also use fodder concentrates--corn, sugar beet pulp, potatoes and so forth. Hence, we have all the prerequisites, and we must endeavor to secure an appropriate material basis.

We must resolutely implement the measures whereby all citizens holding agricultural land must work and cultivate it and must raise livestock. It is utterly unacceptable that the villages should expect agricultural supplies from the city. Our agriculture must be turned into a key sector of the national economy, as it was decided at the 12th congress. We must give it our entire attention so that it can bring a far greater contribution to the general development of our country.

Special attention must be given to fulfilling the state stocks of agricultural produce. Fulfilling agricultural production and delivering produce to the state stocks, in accordance with contracts and with the purchase plan, is a vital necessity and obligation without which we will neither have satisfactory supplies nor the raw materials basis for the food industry and other sectors.

The people's councils and local bodies--including county party committees--have a more important role to play in agriculture than in other areas. They must work in the spirit of the functions and prerogatives attributed to them under the law. The amendments made to the law on the people's councils and to other laws increase even more the responsibilities of the people's councils. They must apply the principle of self-management and self-administration more consistently on the basis of the production and of locally-produced financial resources.

Esteemed comrades, in the course of this year the Political Executive Committee established measures and requested the government to reduce investments and investment projects--of which there were more than 11,000--and to concentrate on principal production objectives. [paragraph continues]

In accordance with various measures taken, in the future no investment project will be begun unless the need for it is proven beyond question and unless conditions exist for completing it. Even if a certain development appears to be necessary, it cannot be carried out unless we have the necessary technical and construction means for it. Because investments were excessively spread, the construction period for certain projects was extended several times over, large amounts of materials were consumed and efficiency was very low.

Let us resolutely apply the decisions taken. By endorsing the plan the plenum has fully endorsed the guidelines and decisions of the Political Executive Committee on this matter.

No project will be started in the future without execution plans. Currently there are situations in which a facility begins to produce before the execution plan has been approved. That is totally abnormal!

In the future we shall preserve a tight relationship between the volume of investment projects under construction and those just begun so that the total volume of investments should not exceed execution capabilities for one year. It is in the interests of sound investment work, economic efficiency, and in the last analysis, of the more rapid development of the country. I think there is no need to expand any further on the subject. The ministries and central bodies must resolutely follow this line and deal with pertinent negative situations. We must introduce absolute order and discipline in the area of investments.

Here, too, we need resolute measures to reduce material consumption and to implement the standardization program for constructions and materials.

Special attention must be given to completing the housing plan. Many counties are doing a good job in that respect, but there are also many which are not working satisfactorily and are not fulfilling the yearly housing plan, although many of their people are in need of housing. We must concentrate our forces more intensively on this subject. We currently have enterprises for prefabricated products and industrialization units and I think that every necessary effort must be made in the coming year to build all the housing units envisaged in the plan. And if the counties in which demand is greater to fulfill the plan, we will supplement it, so that the problem can be more rapidly solved.

We must pay greater attention to research work, to introducing new technology and to implementing the law and measures established to improve the educational system, in view of the fact that to fulfill the next 5-year plan and to achieve new quality we must continuously update products and Romanian research must make a decisive contribution to that objective. We have great research potential that can meet the requirements of the national economy and the society's general development. At the same time, we are now in a position to participate more actively in international cooperation and collaboration. Romanian research and technology can extend greater aid to the developing countries.

In particular, to fulfill our program we must intensify the training of manpower, raise the level of professional and technical qualification and implement the recycling program. It must be clear to us that manpower--workers, engineers and technicians--has grown very fast and that in some enterprises that began production a few years ago the average age of the working personnel is 22 or 23, or even lower. We must pay great attention to raising the qualification level of those cadres. We must appoint the necessary technical cadres to lead that activity, and at the same time, must greatly enhance order and discipline as one of the basic conditions for ensuring good work in all areas.

It is necessary to resolutely proceed to unflinchingly implement the new economic mechanism as it is meant, by placing the entire activity in socioeconomic fields on the principle of worker self-management and self-administration. Each unit of any kind must know what it is turning out, what income it has, what it consumes and what it must give to society.

Resolute measures are required to increase economic efficiency and continuously reduce material consumption, which, unfortunately, continues to be very high. This is the only real way to increase national income and national wealth, to raise overall profitability of economic activity and to ensure the necessary means for social development and for increasing the people's material and intellectual well-being.

The plan provides for the national income to increase by 7 percent; about 31 percent of it is allocated to the development fund. Important increases in the people's overall incomes are envisaged, namely 4.4 percent. An increase in consumer goods prices of 2.4 percent is envisaged for the next year. At the same time, the real remuneration of working personnel will increase 3.4 percent and real incomes of peasantry per active person 3.3 percent. About 185,000 apartments will be built. I referred to the need to do everything possible to complete all the apartments. There are also other sociocultural projects to be completed. All this will ensure the unflinching implementation of the 12th congress decisions concerning the increase in people's material and intellectual well-being.

It is also necessary to take resolute measures to attain consumer goods production. In the Political Executive Committee we decided to attain additional consumer goods production for the next year of about 10 billion lei--in excess of provisions included in the plan presented here; the additional production will obviously be distributed to various branches. Even for the next 2 and 1/2 months we established that efforts be made to attain additional consumer goods production worth 2-3 billion lei. Discussions were conducted in that respect with relevant ministries. I ask the Central Committee members and county party committees to resolutely act to attain these targets.

I would like to again stress that proper supplies and the increase in the living standard are unconditionally linked to fulfilling the socioeconomic development plan and attaining material production in established varieties. Likewise, I wish to tell the Central Committee that I conducted discussions on the need to take measures to diversify consumer goods production. We proceeded from the fact that we must ensure production at lower prices--as envisaged in the party program, the 5-year-plans and the current 5-year-plan--so that working people with lower incomes can purchase the required products in accordance with their ability. In this respect, 50 percent of the consumer goods will be maintained at current prices; we shall strictly see to it that they do not increase above what has been established. However, by taking into account the price increases in raw materials and the fact that, within the framework of differentiated remuneration at a scale of 1 to 5.5 some people have higher income while others attain certain additional income, we decided to also turn our better quality products in a greater number than thus far. Even though profitability of low-priced products is smaller, in view of the fact that we want to maintain prices at the established levels, we will ensure appropriate overall profitability in each branch, established profits and efficiency of economic activity through higher prices on a series of high-quality products. We believe that this is in accordance with principles included in the party program and the principles of socialist ethics and equity. Likewise, it expresses concern to ensure that people can purchase products for their appropriate consumption in accordance with their incomes.

I ask county committees and people's councils--I do not mention the ministries now because I have talked with them at length about the issue--to pay great attention to implementing this orientation and to absolutely maintain the ratio established in the plan among low, medium-and high-priced products.

Resolute measures are required to better organize trade activity and particular responsibility devolves on people's councils. Through measures recently taken, we intend to strengthen that responsibility in the spirit of self-management and self-administration. We have also drawn up a draft law which establishes that--for a number of products such as meat, milk, vegetables, eggs and others--the counties have greater responsibilities both in fulfilling plan provisions and supplying products to the central fund and in ensuring their own local consumption. In return for overfulfillment of the production plan, we will give the counties a certain share from state and cooperative enterprises above what has been established through consumption norms. From additional purchases from the people, we will also let counties keep 60 percent of meat and milk production and even a greater share of vegetables and eggs. In the case of enterprises and canteens which attain, in their own premises, additional products in excess of plan provisions calculated for consumption, the entire quantity will be supplementarily used for the working people in the respective units, in order to improve their nourishment.

Therefore, we give greater responsibilities and duties to people's councils and the opportunity for additional consumption, on the basis of attaining additional production and under conditions of fulfilling provisions concerning livestock numbers. However, it should be clearly understood that additional consumption can only be ensured through additional production.

We cannot understand certain comrades from the counties, even first secretaries, who do not fulfill the plan on meat, milk and vegetables and who call on Bucharest to deliver those products. But as is known, in Bucharest we do not produce meat, eggs or milk. We rely on the counties' farms and cultivated land for livestock products, vegetables and fruit. Hence, it must be clearly understood that each county can only consume as much as it produces, and that it is also expected to make deliveries to the state stock for the supply of Bucharest and other workers centers, the army and for other requirements.

There is no county in Romania that cannot produce what it needs! The theory that certain counties cannot produce potatoes, for example, has been invalidated. Currently, Constanta, Ialomita and Braila are also growing potatoes. All the counties can produce the entire quantity of potatoes and vegetables they need, even if it is with a certain delay, and can supplement their requirements through mutual exchanges. Each county can have everything it needs. One can also obtain double crops of potatoes, beans, peas and other products. Any calamity occurring before August can be recovered in agriculture by reseeding vegetables and other crops. It must be understood that we have all the prerequisites to exceed the supply program, thus securing ample foodstuffs: meat, milk, eggs, and especially vegetables.

The party county committees and the people's councils are directly responsible for ensuring appropriate consumer supplies and meeting the people's working and living requirements and they must fulfill that obligation. It is the primary aim of the communists' work. By attaining it they strengthen the potential of all the collectives and of each county, enhance the authority of each party and state body and of the people's councils, and consolidate the unity of all working people in each locality, each unit, and throughout the country.

We must focus attention on smooth supply and on dealing with the working people's working and living requirements in all areas. (loud applause)

Esteemed comrades, I would now like to speak about foreign trade matters. The plan we have passed envisages an even trade balance. Foreign trade volume is envisaged to increase by 10 percent, less than in the 5-year plan we are just concluding. I, therefore, view this volume as minimal, especially regarding exports. Although exports are envisaged to increase by 21 percent, we must endeavor to exceed that figure in view of the fact that we must secure the means to pay for imports and for reducing our foreign debt. We plan to seriously reduce this debt in the coming year, and to substantially decrease it in the 1981-85 5-year plan. The debts that will then be left will result especially from long-term credits. We must do it! Calculated at the current rate of interest, for $1 billion we pay $120 million from national income yearly. That is the case for the current year, when the interest rate is 12 percent, but there have been years when it was 14 and even 20 percent. On an average, interest rates are 10-12 percent. Naturally, we had to take out credits to develop modern production facilities. However, had work been satisfactory, production returns should have paid for those credits. Now we must forcefully endeavor to eliminate this situation within a short period of time, because after all, by paying interest we give part of our national income to the banks, to foreign big finance.

Of course, the rich--as they are now called--the developed countries have grown by oppressing other peoples. We grow through our own work, our own efforts. There are times when we must have recourse to loans, but we are determined to keep those at a minimum. Hence, we must make efforts to fulfill the export plan, which must be viewed as minimal.

The plan envisages a lower volume of imports, although we are still importing a great deal. We must take further resolute steps to reduce imports and to compensate for our imports through production sharing and reciprocation. We must only import products, especially in the area of machine-building, on the basis of contracts stipulating reciprocation in the same field.

We import many products, and much of it is paid in freely convertible currency. I shall cite several products as an example. This year we are importing 15 million tons of crude oil and will import about 12.5 million tons next year. This quantity will suffice for our requirements and we will only import additional quantities for re-export if we can process more and under advantageous conditions. We import 2.273 million tons from the socialist countries--1.496 million tons from the Soviet Union, and 777,000 from China. The rest is imported from other countries. We import 2.8 million tons of coking coal: 920,000 tons from socialist countries--partly paid for in freely convertible currency too--and the rest from other countries, for convertible currency only. Out of the about 100,000 tons of cotton we require, 48,000 tons are imported from socialist countries--47,500 tons from the Soviet Union--and the rest, more than 50 percent, from nonsocialist countries. Out of 18 million tons of iron ore, we import 7.23 million tons from the Soviet Union, and the other 8.7 million tons from other countries. Out of 932,000 tons phosphorite imported, we buy 197,000 tons from the Soviet Union and the rest from other countries, for freely convertible currency. Of a total of 46,000 tons of imported copper, 15,000 tons come from socialist countries and the rest to be paid for in freely convertible currency. The situation is practically the same for other raw materials.

Hence, we must understand that to be able to purchase the raw materials we need for our economic activities, we must export, because no one is giving us anything for free. And if we take out credits, we have to pay interest at the rates I have cited.

Within the framework of foreign trade activities we must pay greater attention to developing cooperation with the CEMA member states. We must endeavor to complete work on coordinating plans and long-term agreements, on concluding contracts, at least for 1981, as well as long-term contracts. In the spirit of the CEMA statute and program, through cooperation with the member states of that body we must be able to secure larger amounts of raw and other materials and equipment for our requirements, so as not to have to import so many products for freely convertible currency.

It must be frankly stated from this viewpoint, CEMA's activities still present negative aspects and we must strive to make that body fulfill the purposes for which it was established.

We must also strengthen relations and conclude long-term agreements with the other socialist countries. We must sign specific contracts and expand cooperation with the developing countries and finalize already established agreements and conventions. This will create a sound basis for future activities. We must also conclude long-term contracts and agreements with the developed capitalist countries and with all other states, regardless of their social system. Generally speaking, we must have long-term agreements and contracts, which should provide a more safe and stable basis for the organization of production and also reflect on the technical level and on economic quality and efficiency. The Ministry of Foreign Trade, the economic ministries, foreign trade enterprises, the State Planning Committee, the Finance Ministry, the Ministry of Supply and other central coordinating bodies must give greater attention to these matters of great importance for our economic activities.

Generally speaking, measures are necessary to improve foreign trade activities, to enhance the sense of responsibility and initiative, so that this sector--which constitutes an important component of our economic development--can yield superior results. We are planning to improve the organization of foreign trade enterprises--which will be geared on self-management and self-administration--and to devise additional means of material incentive for the producing units. For example, producing enterprises which exceed the plan and export additional production will be permitted to retain 80 percent of the additional income in foreign currency and to use it for additonal production and technology imports--naturally in keeping with the law and pending approval. They will also be entitled to keep the money in question at the disposal of the enterprise for the duration of 1 year after the year in which the currency was earned. Part of this fund will be correspondingly allocated to the participation fund earmarked for the working people who contributed to achieving the additional production for export.

Once again I want to stress that all our party and state bodies, enterprises and county party committees must strive to completely fulfill export production this year and to identify new opportunities in this respect in the coming year.

In general, I believe that the state plan for next year meets the requirements and objectives of the 12th congress and will further ensure the rapid development of the national economy, of our fatherland. We, therefore, must make efforts to thoroughly prepare and fulfill the plan, thus creating a sound basis for fulfilling the entire 5-year plan and for raising our country to a higher stage of development and to increase the well-being and happiness of all our people. (loud applause)

Esteemed comrades, we must simultaneously endeavor to improve economic leadership and planning. The role played by the leadership of ministries, centrals and enterprises must increase. The leadership councils and general meetings must fulfill their role as collective decisionmaking and action bodies in establishing and fulfilling the plan and development programs. The plan was discussed at special general meetings.
[paragraph continues]

This practice will be pursued in the future and such meetings will be held every year in September-October to permit the general meetings and councils of working people to assume full responsibility for the plans, to apprise them of their obligations and to allow them to take measures to fulfill them. This is an integral part of both self-management and self-administration, of the new economic mechanism and of workers' democracy, of the masses' participation in decisionmaking and in leading all sectors of activity.

We must also endeavor to enhance the sense of responsibility and to strengthen order and discipline in all areas. We must take more resolute steps to eliminate the bureaucracy and indolence still frequently manifested, and to raise the responsibility for and direct participation of leading cadres in the economy and of party cadres in actual work, at the bottom echelons, in enterprises and units, where implementation of the party policy and the country's socioeconomic development is decided.

Similarly, measures are required to improve the activities of the Council of Ministers which, in accordance with law, must provide uniform leadership for all economic activities and efficiently deal with all problems. There is considerable room for improvement in this area, too, and we hope that the Council of Ministers will also achieve new quality in its activities in the new years, like all other sectors.

We have established an extensive system of socialist democracy and an organizational framework in which the masses and all social classes can participate in discussing domestic and foreign matters. We are extensively debating our decisions and principal laws with all the classes, with all our people. The laws recently published have once again demonstrated the interest and responsibility with which the masses, the working people have discussed and considered these documents. We must clearly understand that socialist democracy and the masses' participation in leading all sectors is one of the basic requirements of socialist society. We can only build socialism with the people and only for the people. Hence, socialism must meet the aspirations and wishes of the masses, and must be built with the masses. The role of the party and of party bodies and organizations is precisely to unite the masses' efforts, to conduct discussions with them; and to work in close unity, as one, for building socialism and communism in Romania. (loud applause)

We must continually strengthen the party's role and improve the activities of party bodies and organizations and of each party member and all communists. We must proceed from the fact that party bodies and the communists do not have and must not have special rights or privileges. Rights are equal for all citizens, whether they are communists or not, whether they are party members or not, whether they belong to the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front or not, be they old or young. The communists, however, have greater obligations, because as revolutionaries they have consciously assumed responsibility for struggling and militating for a new, better and more just system. For eliminating man's oppression of man, against social and national inequality, for full equality of rights, for a society of social justice and equality, in which the principles of socialist ethics and equity are duly applied. It is in this spirit, in fact, that we have worked out the law you are all familiar with on declaring private property. A law based on the need to preserve the status of party and state activists untainted, to preclude abuses and to eliminate any unjust discussions and slandering of party activists. We want our party and state aktivs, which bears great responsibilities and is performing important work in developing our society, to be able to look anyone in the eye, because an activist works as a revolutionary and fulfills a revolutionary mission and must hence set a model of private behavior and social relations, must religiously respect the norms of socialist ethics and equity. (loud applause)

It must be clear to us that there are no two ways to behave: One as an activist, and one as a private individual. The activist, the communist in general, remains an activist and a communist wherever he may be. No one ceases to be an activist once he has left the Central Committee or county committee seat, or his job. He is always an activist. People judge the party through the behavior of its aktiv, of the communists. Hence, the aktiv, the communists must set an example. They must understand that they are revolutionaries and communists in all circumstances and are dutybound to behave as such. This is the important responsibility they have assumed consciously and of their own will and that they must religiously fulfill. (loud applause)

Our party will continue bearing great responsibility for a long time to come. It must continue to fulfill its role as a leading political force. Hence, we must strive to bolster the monolithic unity and discipline of the party. We must be aware of the fact that party democracy and socialist democracy presuppose discussions and debates. However, once a decision is taken, it is compulsory to all and no one can evade fulfilling it. Whoever attempts to evade or not fulfill a decision actually divorces himself from the organization, from the body to which he belongs. It is valid for the party, for mass and for state organizations. The party doctrine is essential in strengthening the party's role as a leading political force, for its unity in leading the people along the path of socialism and communism. (loud applause)

We must pay greater attention to the activities of mass organizations. Party members employed in trade unions must endeavor--in the above-mentioned spirit--to make the unions fulfill their important role in our socialist society, which is to unite the workers class and working people, to deal with their work and life problems and with social problems. The trade unions must resolutely fulfill their important mission and role and must implement their right to participate in the management of enterprises, centrals and ministries and in the government itself, where they must firmly and consistently voice the views of the workers class, of the working people. We must consistently ensure that the workers, the working people employed in production and belonging to various leadership bodies--up to the Council of Ministers--actively participate, are heard and have their say on all aspects of our fatherland's development. It is one of the most important facets of our socialist democracy.

Similarly, the Union of Communist Youth, women's organizations and other mass and civic organizations, unions of creative workers and so forth must intensify their activities among the masses to raise the general standard of work and of labor organizations, to raise the political and ideological level of the masses.

We must improve the activities of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and consolidate the unity of all social categories and all working people--regardless of nationality--of all our people within it.

Esteemed comrades, we have important tasks to fulfill, and their fulfillment requires intensive political-educational work. We must not for a moment forget that it is easier to build factories or to achieve economic development than to eradicate various backward concepts from people's minds. It requires more intensive work than that necessary to organize production activities. In point of fact, any ommission in political-educational activities will reflect on production. The higher we raise the level of consciousness the better people understand things, and the more consciously they act, the better they will fulfill their role and tasks in all areas and all circumstances.

We must combat more resolutely all antisocial behavior, superstition, chauvinism and nationalism of all kinds, and must unswervingly militate to arm the party and all working people with the progressive outlook of life and the world: dialectical and historical materialism. We must unabatedly and consistently struggle to shape a new man: a builder of socialism, with a high socialist revolutionary consciousness.

We must emphasize more forcefully the superiority of our socialist system and the correctness of our party policy in all areas. We must resolutely highlight the just, Marxist-Leninist solution of the nationality issue in Romania, which has ensured complete equality of rights among all working people--regardless of nationality--and for the first time has created conditions in which a working man, regardless of his nationality, can feel master of his fate and participate in consciously building his own future. This is one of the greatest achievements of our party and we must further strive to strengthen the people's unity within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. (loud applause)

The press, radio, television, literature and art must play a more important political-educational role, as well as a role in economic activities by informing the masses on all issues and basing their activities on the realities prevailing in our country, on the people's requirements and on the revolutionary concept of life and the world.

In that respect, too, we have huge forces and resources at our disposal. However, we must become more exigent and more resolute. Aspects of ideological and political activities will be discussed at a special plenum, hence I will not now dwell on them. I only want to call your attention to the fact that political-ideological activities, the press and all educational media must be wielded in relationship to our objectives. Led by our communist party, they must fulfill their role in our society, resolutely and unswervingly promoting our party's communist policy. (loud applause)

Esteemed comrades, I want to speak briefly about certain international issues. I will not dwell on our party's and state's stand on international matters, as it is wholly based on the 12th congress decisions. We are consistently militating for a policy of detente, peace, and national independence. We are energetically endeavoring to develop relations with all socialist countries, to overcome the differences among them and to consolidate their unity and solidarity. We firmly advocate and act to strengthen relations with the developing countries as an integral part of the struggle against imperialist and colonialist policy. We are also developing our relations with the developed capitalist countries and with all other states, regardless of their social system. All our international activities are resolutely based on the principles of equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs, respect for national independence and sovereignty and renunciation of the use and threat of force. These principles have fully proven their correctness and are the only ones capable of ensuring democratic, fully equal relations among nations, as well as peace and national independence for all countries.

I have received many questions in connection with the events, strikes and unrest in Poland. I believe it is necessary to answer them and to present to the party and people our views on the matter. As the PZPR Central Committee stated, the unrest, the strikes and the actions which greatly harmed Poland's economy and development were brought on by certain mistakes and by economic measures which ignored the realities prevailing in the country. It must be said that during the period of socialist construction Poland obtained important results in its socioeconomic development, and the emergence of difficulties at a given moment is actually not sufficient to justify the actions, strikes and unrest which took place. It is entirely obvious that one must also take into account the existence of two sectors in Poland's economy: a socialist sector, and a sector of private agriculture--of small-scale goods production, which in certain cases was not so small, and which in fact gave rise to capitalist phenomena. As the recent PZPR Central Committee plenum stated, there have been cases of serious violation of the norms of socialist ethics and equity in the society. Some people pursued personal profit and accumulated wealth, disregarding the interests of the masses, of the workers class.

Such circumstances were clearly favorable to the development of contradictions which--as I have repeatedly asserted--exist and manifest themselves under socialism, too. Class struggle phenomena emerged, and various antisocialist elements and forces were activated.

We do not in any way wish to interfere in Poland's internal affairs. However, I must say, for our party's information, that had the problems of the country's development been solved together with the workers class, with the broad masses, had the situation been dealt with in time and suitably, and had a resolute stand been adopted against antisocialist elements and forces, the events we learned about would not have occurred.

As the PZPR Central Committee stated, the party distanced itself from the masses and did not appropriately fulfill its role as the leading political force.

It forcefully demonstrates that any violation of the socialist norms and principles and failure to understand contradictions and to solve them in time can lead to events with very serious consequences. It is obvious that as long as there are classes and economic sectors grounded on different bases, class struggle phenomena will persist and will break out repeatedly, in various forms.

As is known, reaction and imperialism have always tried to undermine the unity of the workers class. The slogans of the so-called independent trade unions are not new. We had to struggle against the problem even under the bourgeois system. Independent of what? Of the revolutionary concept? Of the struggle against oppression, for social justice? That slogan always served to break the unity of the workers class. It served the interests of the bourgeoisie and of imperialism. The unity of the workers class, of the trade union movement, was and is the keystone of the revolutionary struggle, of the victory of the socialist revolution, of building socialism and strengthening the independence and sovereignty of any socialist country.

Hence, a resolute answer must be given to any antisocialist activities, in whatever form they may emerge. Socialist democracy and active participation by the masses--primarily by the workers class in leading society--must be expanded. The trade unions and other bodies must fulfill their role in defending the interests of the workers class, in building socialism and communism.

We are convinced that the Polish party, workers class and people will resolutely oppose the various antisocialist manifestations and tendencies and that at the same time, as the Central Committee plenum decided, all necessary measures will be taken to adequately solve the problems and to ensure the continuous development of socialist Poland and to consolidate its independence and sovereignty. We are convinced that the PZPR, the Polish workers class and people will act in close unity and will satisfactorily solve the problems. We wish them complete success along this line, in building socialism, in asserting the force and strength of socialism in Poland! (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, we attach great importance to the matters of security and cooperation in Europe. We are participating in the Madrid preparatory meeting, and we hope that the November conference will give fresh impetus to implementation of the Helsinki documents, lead to the convening of a disarmament conference in Europe, and will decide on a new security conference. We have offered to host such a conference in Bucharest.

We are continually concerned with halting the deployment of additional nuclear missiles in Europe, with stopping the stockpiling of more means of destruction which enhance insecurity and the danger of war for all the European nations.

We are consistently working to strengthen cooperation and collaboration in the Balkans and to turn this area into a nuclear-free zone of peaceful cooperation, peace and understanding.

As is known, complications have emerged in international life, which has greatly deteriorated. We have always advocated and continue to advocate solving all problems through peaceful negotiations, because it is the only way to ensure security, detente, independence and peace for all nations.

Consequently, we view with great anxiety the military conflict between Iraq and Iran. That conflict threatens to escalate the situation in that area, to involve other states, and to facilitate the penetration of imperialist forces in the area. We, therefore, believe that every possible effort must be made to halt the military hostilities and solve the conflict and all problems between Iraq and Iran only through negotiations. Life and events have shown that military actions do not help solve any problem. On the contrary, they only complicate things even more. That is why Romania, which has good relations with both Iraq and Iran, resolutely speaks out for halting the military hostilities, beginning negotiations, solving all problems through political negotiations and for renewing the cooperation and friendship between the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. This is in keeping with the interests of both peoples, peace in the area and international detente and peace.

We hold a similar position on other conflicts in various areas, including the Middle East problems, which, as you know, entail a rather great danger of new conflicts, with grave repercussions for international life.

We must act more resolutely for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and must make every effort to consolidate the solidarity of the developing countries, with a view to achieving a new world economic order.

The numerous and complex problems of international life require participation by all states, primarily the small and medium-sized ones and the developing and nonaligned countries in solving them.

We must endeavor to increase the role of the United Nations and of other international bodies in solving the complex international problems democratically and with the participation of all states.

Today more than ever we must strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the communist and workers parties, socialist and social-democratic parties, with liberation movements and other democratic and progressive parties, with a view to intensifying the struggle and unity of all anti-imperialist and progressive forces.

We must resolutely promote active participation by the masses, by the peoples--who constitute the decisive force--in solving the complex problems and in ensuring detente, national independence and peace.

Our party and government, Socialist Romania will further work energetically in this spirit. I am convinced that the Central Committee, the party and all our people unanimously support and will unabatedly support this policy, because it is in keeping with both the interests of building socialism and consolidating our fatherland's independence, and with the interests of all the peoples, of the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world. (loud applause)

Esteemed comrades, I want to conclude by reminding you that only 2 and 1/2 months separate us from the end of this year and the 5-year plan with the best possible results. We must make every effort to fulfill all production and investment provisions in this last quarter of the year. The Political Executive Committee has decided that all enterprises that fulfill the tasks for the last quarter should be considered as having fulfilled the plan--even if they failed to do so in the first three quarters--and should be granted the right to share in profits. Enterprises which are now in construction--I am referring to investment projects--and begin producing by the end of the year will be considered as having been commissioned on schedule, even if there have been delays. Thus, lags will not be taken into calculation of a county's achievements or for purposes of profit sharing. Similarly, as I said in speaking about foreign trade, fulfillment of export tasks in the last months of the year will secure the right to share in profits as if the plan had been fully completed.

Hence, we must strive to end this quarter and the 5-year plan with the best possible results in all areas. Let us lay a sound foundation for the new year and for the 5-year plan.

We must unabatedly work to rapidly complete the sowing campaign and to optimally harvest and store crops.

Let us pay the greatest attention to thoroughly preparing for the 1981 plan, to rapidly concluding domestic contracts and intensifying contracting activities with foreign partners.

We have at our disposal everything that is needed to end the 5-year plan with good results and thus to create a sound basis for the new 5-year plan. We have a strong and united party. We have a wonderful workers class, peasantry and intelligentsia. We have a heroic people who are unswervingly following the communist party's policy, which is fully in keeping with their vital interests. We must allow this wonderful force that is our party, people and workers class to show its ability to lead better than any class of the past, to ensure the victory of socialism and communism, to continuously strengthen the fatherland, its independence and sovereignty and to continually raise the well-being of the entire nation. (loud and prolonged applause)

I wish all our party and people were greater successes in all their work, good health and happiness to all. (loud and prolonged applause)

CHANGES IN MANPOWER STRUCTURE REPORTED

AU211402 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1205 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Oct (AGERPRES)--While other countries have diminished their activities and the mass unemployment has grown more marked, Romania has systematically developed her industrial capacities and the activity in other economic compartments, which allowed for the creation in the 1976-1980 quinquennium of over 1.1 million new work places, including over 500,000 in industry. The employed population accounts today for over 82 percent of the total potential work resources, Romania being among the countries with the highest level of employment of the population. Over 42 percent of the existing work places in Romania have been created in the last 15 years.

Concomitantly with the rising level of employment of the population, essential qualitative shifts have come about in the very structure of manpower, resulted from the development and modernization of the technico-material basis, from the changes in the structure of the national economy. Whereas in 1950 the population in agriculture accounted for 74 percent of the total gainfully employed population in the national economy, its share now is of some 30 percent. For the first time in 1978, the population in industry outnumbered that in agriculture. It is envisaged that the share of the population in the non-agricultural branches should reach 79 percent by the end of the next quinquennium (1985). According to the single national plan for 1981, recently passed in the Romanian Parliament, the average number of working personnel in economy as a whole will be of 7,435 million as to 2,123 million in 1950. The biggest rise will be scored by industry. To this end, vocational and high schools and short courses will train 300,000 skilled workers.

NEW LAWS PASSED BY GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU211425 [Editorial Report] Bucharest, SCINTEIA in Romanian of 18 October carries on page 3 laws passed by the 16-17 October session of the Grand National Assembly [GNA]:

1. A 1,000-word "law on the obligation of leading cadres in socioeconomic activity and of other party-state activists to declare their private assets," listing the categories of people to whom the law's provisions apply and specifying various valuable assets that must be declared.

2. A 1,350-word "law on modifying law No 4/1973 concerning the development of housing construction, sale of state-owned housing to the people and the construction of privately owned rest homes" dealing with regulations on granting credits to home buyers and abrogating all dispositions on construction of privately owned rest homes.

3. A 700-word "law on modifying and completing law No 5/1973 concerning the administration of housing and regulation of relationship between owners and tenants," introducing new regulations in the landlord-tenant relationship and stipulating that rents may not exceed rent-ceilings fixed by law.

5. A 1,500-word "law on organizing excursions abroad for Romanian tourists," describing various kinds of excursions abroad and the procedure of applying for the excursions as well as regulations governing the organization of such trips and the amounts of hard currency that may be taken out of the country.

BRIEFS

SHIPBUILDING IN CONSTANTA--Bucharest, 11 Oct (AGERPRES)--Recently at the Constanta shipyards the 65,000 tons ore carrier "Dionysos" was launched. It was built for a Greek line. The ship opens the second series of ore carriers of the same kind, included in the fabrication lists of the shipyards by the Romanian litoral of the Black Sea. At present another two ships of this series are under construction. Also here the eleventh 55,000 dwt ore carrier is in an advanced construction stage. This year the main Romanian shipyards--Constanta, Galati, Braila and Mangalia--are planned to build ocean going ships to sum up over 260,000 dwt. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0928 GMT 11 Oct 80 AU]

TRADE CONTRACTS WITH USSR--Bucharest, 11 Oct (AGERPRES)--On October 11, at Tibco '80, the Romanian foreign trade enterprise "Universal-Tractor" of Bucharest and the foreign trade enterprise "Traktorexport" of Moscow, have signed important import-export contracts. According to the documents Romania is to deliver pneumatic seeders and other equipment to the Soviet Union and will import from that country sugar-beet harvesters. The contracts are a materialization of the stipulations of the Romanian-Soviet convention of cooperation and specialization in the field of machine-building. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 11 Oct 80 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH USSR--A protocol on cultural exchanges for 1981-82 was signed on 17 October in Bucharest between the Romanian artistic impresario agency and the USSR "Goskontsert" agency. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Oct 80 P 7 AU]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CUBA--A protocol was signed in Havana on consumer goods exchanges in 1981 between the Romanian and Cuban ministries of domestic trade. In accordance with this document, Romanian-Cuban trade is planned to increase in volume and scope. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 14 Oct 80 AU]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH SOMALIA--Bucharest, 14 Oct (AGERPRES)--A delegation of experts from the Somali Democratic Republic, led by Mohamed Ali Nur, minister of livestock, forestry and range, paid a fact-finding visit to Romania over October 6-15, 1980. The delegation conducted talks with Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture and food industry, with regard to the expansion of cooperation in agro-zootechny. At the end of the visit, a protocol was signed on the undertaking of actions of carrying on and diversifying the cooperation activity in the agro-zootechnical and farm food fields. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 14 Oct 80 AU]

CEAUSESCU, ROMANIAN DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT

Visit to Tito's Grave

LD221346 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct (TANJUG)--Communist Party of Romania General Secretary and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, at noon today, visited the House of Flowers at Dedinje. President Ceausescu and his wife, Elena Ceausescu, placed flowers on President Tito's grave.

Ranking Romanian officials accompanying President Ceausescu on the visit to Yugoslavia also attended.

Official Talks

AU221728 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade--Official talks between Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of Romania, have begun in the White Palace. At the beginning of the talks, memories were evoked of President Tito who, together with President Ceausescu, laid lasting foundations of friendship and good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

Report on Talks

AU222026 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Dragan Petrovic report]

[Excerpt] Dragan Petrovic reports on the official and friendly visit of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of Romania, to our country:

In the official Yugoslav-Romanian talks between Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of Romania, the first words were devoted to the memory of President Tito who, together with President Ceausescu, laid lasting foundations of friendship and good-neighborly cooperation between the two countries.

President Ceausescu said that the best way to respect the personality and work of President Tito was to further develop Yugoslav-Romanian friendship and cooperation.

Since it was agreed that separate talks should be held during the visit by the premiers, foreign ministers and presidents of the mixed committees for economic cooperation of the two countries, the Yugoslav-Romanian dialogue moved on to topical questions of international relations. The general world situation, which was assessed as alarming, and the crises threatening peace and security were discussed. Other proplems of international relations were also discussed, particularly the paths leading to a strengthing of detente in Europe and the world.

As has been learned, the Yugoslav-Romanian talks will continue during the official dinner which Cvijetin Mijatovic will give for the prominent guest.

SOVIET WAR VETERANS DELEGATION MEETS CROATIAN OFFICIAL

AU212217 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] Zagreb--Jure Bilic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, yesterday received a delegation of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans led by Col Gen Nikolay Nachinkin, member of the Soviet Committee Presidium, and held a long, cordial and friendly talk with him. [paragraph continues]

Members of the delegation of Soviet veterans met with veterans of the national liberation war of Croatia at the republican committee of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of the national liberation war of Croatia, and also visited the Josip Kras factory of Zagreb.

PROTOCOL ON MIXED COMMITTEE SESSION SIGNED WITH GDR

LD221248 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1139 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct (TANJUG)--Economic exchange between Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic is by 1985 to reach the value of from 5.2 to 5.4 billion clearing dollars. It is envisaged under the protocol on the 17th session of the mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the two countries. The protocol was signed here in Belgrade here today by Yugoslav Government member Slobodan Gligorijevic and German Democratic Republic Ministerial Council Deputy-Chairman Manfred Flegel.

The two countries' economic exchange over the past five years recorded a notable headway. Over the period, trade between Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic increased from 1.6 billion clearing dollars to 3.6 billion clearing dollars.

Over the next five years, the two countries are particularly to develop long-term industrial cooperation and specialization. Industrial cooperation and specialization arrangements presently account for 25 percent of the overall economic exchange between the two countries. The protocol envisages also long-term mutual raw-material supplies.

REPORT ON GDR MINISTER SCHUERER TALKS WITH DJURANOVIC

AU202054 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[ADN dispatch: "GDR and SFRY Purposefully Expand Their Relations"]

[Summary] Belgrade--"Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, received for a friendly talk on Friday in Belgrade Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Plan Commission. During the talk, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, tribute was paid to the good relations and positive development of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries."

The sides stressed that the results of the consultations of the GDR and SFRY planning organs for the period 1981-85 provide a stable basis for the development and deepening of the two countries' relations, and for the further successful implementation of the agreements concluded between their party-state delegations.

On the same day, Schuerer had a friendly meeting with Radoje Stefanovic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. On Thursday, Gerhard Schuerer had a friendly exchange of opinions on the further development of political and economic cooperation between the two countries with Andrej Marinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

BORBA REPORTS ON VISIT OF FINNISH PREMIER KOIVISTO

Meeting With Mijatovic

AU211730 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Oct (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Mauno Koivisto, prime minister of the Republic of Finland. [paragraph continues]

During a lengthy and friendly conversation, they exchanged views on the worrying situation in the world, the several hotbeds of crises, relations in Europe, the efforts that have to be made for the strengthening of defense and the success of the CSCE meeting in Madrid, the role played in this respect by the nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe, and other problems. They also discussed the relations of Yugoslavia and Finland with other countries, the successful Yugoslav-Finnish bilateral cooperation and its further development.

The talks were attended by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, the ambassadors of the two countries--Eva Christina Forsman and Osman Djikic--and other personalities.

The president of the SFRY Presidency then gave a luncheon for the Finnish premier, which was attended, in addition to those taking part in the talks, by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade; Janos Sreder, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia and others.

During the luncheon, Mijatovic and Koivisto proposed cordial toasts in which they stressed the friendly nature of Yugoslav-Finnish relations, and especially the role which the meetings between President Tito and President Kekkonen had in the rapprochement and full mutual understanding between the two countries.

Finnish Premier Koivisto leaves for Dubrovnik tomorrow.

Conclusion of Official Visit

AU212102 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Oct (TANJUG)--The official part of the visit of Finnish Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto concluded today with a formal send-off at Belgrade airport. The guest departed for Dubrovnik, where he will spend the next few days resting.

At about 1030, the motorcade carrying the prominent guest, who was accompanied by his host Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, arrived at Belgrade airport, where a Yugoslav airline plane was ready to take off for a regular flight to Dubrovnik.

After being given flowers by Pioneers, the prominent guest took leave of his host and other Yugoslav personalities.

Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Dusan Stepancev, deputy federal secretary for foreign trade; Milos Melovski, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and other Yugoslav personalities were present at the send-off.

ITALIAN PROVINCIAL DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO CROATIA

AU202103 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 16 Oct 80 pp 1, 16

[Djurdjica Kuntic report]

[Summary] "Zagreb--A 3-day visit of a delegation from the Friuli-Venezia Giulia Province of Italy to Croatia ended on Wednesday with the signing of a joint communique by the president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and by Mario Colli, president of the Friuli-Venezia Giulia Provincial Council.

"The communique stresses that the visit means a continuity of mutual contacts and exchange of delegations, all of which strengthens mutual friendly relations and contributes to a better mutual acquaintance and understanding. [paragraph continues]

"The two delegations exchanged views on bilateral relations and on the situation in Europe and the world. In this connection, the identity of views on the current international situation, as well as concern, were expressed.

"The two delegations advocated a peaceful solution of disputes and end of hostilities, and the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace. Further, a high level of cooperation and common interests within the framework of the policy of friendship and good-neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Italy, in the spirit of the Osimo agreements, was confirmed. Among other things, the communique stresses interest in the development, progress and preservation of the ethnic characteristics and the protection of nationalities on both sides of the border. The idea of linking the self-managing interest communities of the Socialist Republic of Croatia with certain commissions of the Provincial Council for industry, economy, transport, infrastructure and so forth, was supported."

Both sides stressed that such cooperation and linkage will contribute to an accelerated work of those mixed organs which should work on a complete and consistent implementation of the Osimo agreements. The need to expand and intensify local border economic cooperation and a revision of the existing agreements was also stressed. On behalf of the Provincial Council, President Mario Colli invited Jure Bilic and a delegation of the Croatian Assembly to visit the Province of Friuli-Venezia Giulia. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

The successful visit of the Friuli-Venezia Giulia delegation is the result of a constant expansion of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Italy, which shows that differences in international position and in the sociopolitical system are not an obstacle to successful cooperation.

Croatia's share in Yugoslavia's commodity exchange with Italy is 30 percent, and several Croatian collectives have concluded contracts on cooperation with Italian firms. Croatia is also interested in speeding up preparatory work on constructing the Rijeka-Trieste super highway, and in establishing long-term cooperation between Yugoslav and Italian ports. The question of cooperation in fishing remained unresolved. The present agreement on fishing of Italian fishermen in our territorial waters expires at the end of the year. A solution to this problem should stimulate the interest of the fishing industries of both countries to higher forms of cooperation.

STAVREV MEETS SRV FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN CO THACH

LD230334 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1717 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct (TANJUG)--Vice President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Dragoljub Stavrev talked here today with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on the foundations and directions of development of [words indistinct] self-management.

Nguyen Co Thach displayed great interest in various questions concerning the sociopolitical and socioeconomic system of Yugoslavia.

DORONJSKI SENDS GREETINGS TO DPRK LEADER KIM IL-SONG

AU212215 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Oct (TANJUG)--Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK, on the occasion of the latter's reelection as general secretary of the Korean Workers Party. In it he congratulates Kim Il-song cordially on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on his own behalf.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE PRESIDIUM MEETS 'STATIST TRENDS' DENOUNCED

LD230902 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1342 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 22 Oct (TANJUG)--At a session held today, the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium endorsed the proposed platform for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the uprising of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. The general view was that this significant jubilee should be marked in a uniform manner throughout the country and that the character and form of the celebration has to be in keeping with the great importance of the revolution. It was noted that the current economic situation should be taken into account when organizing manifestations, in other words all celebrations should be of a working character and every manifestation should be an integral part of the regular activity of socicpolitical and self-managing subjects.

The basic themes of the discussion held at today's session were the topical questions of self-managing agreement-seeking and social consultations among the republics and the provinces. The members of the Presidium agreed that a number of very important questions of our society have been resolved through agreement-seeking and consultations and noted that these results should not be forgotten, but noted that a considerable number of problems persist in this field. The most frequent of them are due to the fact that accords and agreements, however important they happen to be, are being arrived at and concluded very slowly and that those that have been concluded are not being carried out. And no one is being called to account for any of this. The greatest shortcoming in the present situation is that associated labor is not involved more broadly in the system of self-managing agreement-seeking and social consultations.

If agreements and accords are concluded and arrived at independently of and outside real relations, difficulties and subjectivism will inevitably result, Risto Dzunov, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, said in his introductory speech. In other words, accords of this kind are of little value, because they do not yield the results expected from them and remain a dead letter because they are not based on real possibilities and relations in material production.

We have often interpreted the slowness with which accords are reached as a normal phenomenon caused by the democratization of relations, but in fact, he said, what we have had are powerful statist trends which are still in evidence, especially in the republics and provinces, which continue to manifest themselves more as "states" and less as self-managing sociopolitical communities which should synthesize the authentic interests of associated labor.

We must struggle energetically, Risto Dzunov went on, for the realization of what we have set ourselves as a goal--promoting the practice of acting with responsibility for the successful process of agreement-seeking and consultations in all its stages.

During a very exhaustive discussion, similar to the introductory speech, stress was laid on the increased need to involve sociopolicial organizations and delegate assemblies in the process of self-managing agreement-seeking and social consultations.

The participants in today's session decided that the SAWPY Federal Conference should hold a session in late November to discuss topical questions of the further development of the agroindustrial complex.

DEVELOPED REGIONS REPORTED SLOW IN HELPING KOSOVO

AU212027 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 80 p 2

[M. Daci article: "What One Offers to Kosovo"]

[Summary] Kosovo's economic development in the present 5-year plan relies, among other things, on associating labor and pooling resources with associated labor from the country's developed regions in the province. A social agreement, according to which the republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina obliged themselves to each build a factory in Kosovo was signed only recently.

Much has been achieved in direct contacts between businessmen of Kosovo and their colleagues in the developed areas of the country. Several projects have been offered, but thus far it is certain only that Bosnia-Hercegovina will build a factory producing reinforced mesh for construction. The Kosovo Executive Council accepted this project, in which 300 million dinars will be invested and which will employ 400 workers. Other projects are uncertain because of the proposed manner of investment or because they do not suit Kosovo. All other republics and the Province of Kosovo proposed to build specific projects in Kosovo. However, the Kosovo Economic Chamber stresses that the offered projects did not meet expectations because Kosovo has requested that only those projects be built which do not depend on imported raw materials.

A special problem is the manner of financing. Most offers for new projects are based on the money from the Fund for the Development of the Underdeveloped Regions and on the funds of the Kosovo Bank. However, the idea for the construction of these seven projects was imagined as an additional effort of the entire community for a more rapid development of this most backward part of the country.

Kosovo is prepared to provide suitable sites for these projects, infrastructure and other concessions. In addition, the federation indicated certain concessions for the import of equipment for these projects.

"Kosovo is in a hurry for development; all the more because only every tenth inhabitant of Kosovo is employed, while tens of thousands of workers, qualified workers--which represent a special problem--are waiting for employment in the self-managing interest communties. However, optimism is being stressed in talks, because the solidarity of the Yugoslav workers class has not been missing when a more rapid development of this part of the country from its backwardness is involved. The people of Kosovo hope that associated labor from the developed regions will reexamine its offers, particularly when the manner of financing is involved, and that the first projects will be in operation as early as next year."

MIKULIC: LCY MUST BE PEOPLE'S PARTY, NOT THIS PARTY IN POWER

LD230941 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Split, 22 Oct (TANJUG)--We have a long-term vision of development of our society on the bases of socialist self-management. We have built institutional organs for the implementation of the policy to which we have committed ourselves, and we must thus explain the reasons for stagnation and certain weakness of the League of Communists itself to carry out more considerable adjustments in the power relationship between social forces in favor of self-management. This was stated by Branko Mikulic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, during his meeting with the members of the municipal committee of the League of Communists in Split which was held within the framework of intitial talks on the organizational and cadre questions, as part of preparations for the 12th LCY Congress.

Why is it, Branko Mikulic continued, that we do not succeed in implementing the stance which the League of Communists operates within the political system, in self-managing organs, delegate assemblies, sociopolitical and social organizations? Are we adapting organizational forms to old relations and habits? The Leauge of Communists must give an answer to this exceptionally important question and grasp the consequences because it concerns the fundamental question of making the League of Communists truly the party of the working people and citizens and not the party in power. We must thus thoroughly analyze relations between the League of Communists and the sociopolitical and social organizations, to what extent they contain elements of transmission and to what extent we have eliminated them. The role of the League of Communists is to be actively present in the delegate assemblies, the Socialist Alliance and other organizations; to fight for its stances with the power of arguments and not authority and in the process to grasp the problems and tasks for its own political action. In this, it is very important to know with whom the League of Communists is actually debating. Is it debating with the working people and citizens, or is it still relying on the administrative structures, not only in the economy but also in the sociopolitical communities? Have we mastered the situation whereby the communists do not manage but struggle on an equal footing and without privileges together with other working people and citizens for the program and policy of the League of Communists?

Devoting most of his speech to the elaboration of stances and policy of the League of Communists, Branko Mikulic said: The League of Communists must firmly strive not only for the democratization of relations in society but also for its own democratization, because we cannot have one system of relations in society and another in the party. We must thus see how much the entire organization participates in the elaboration of the policy and stances and learn from examples what happens when the membership participates in the elaboration of stances and when it only accepts them. The practice shows that the activity of communists is considerably greater when they participate in the elaboration of stances than when they only accept the. However, relatively speaking, we have not very much developed the practice of determining the party stances and policy in an all-party debate. Unless we make a step forward in this respect, there is a danger that we are not going to build a communist who is a resolute fighter and who is thinking about the implementation of these stances in his own environment.

Branko Mikulic then spoke about the role of the League of Communists in the coordination of self-managing interests and emphasized that he had the feeling that the League of Communists should firmly resist the tendencies to impose partial interests, their politicization and phenomena of exclusiveness in discussions. He further pointed to the fact that some newspapers are already publicly writing that the system of social and self-management agreement-making is ineffective. He emphasized that we must firmly struggle against these stances because they are pushing us into statism and centralism. Dealing with the discussions on certain defense of constant and firm forms of organization of Communists in work organizations and composite organizations of associated labor, Mikulic said that we resolutely declare ourselves against any decisionmaking outside the basic organization of associated labor. This means, therefore, that outside these basic organizations we do not need firm but only occasional action forms of organization of communists because permanent forms actually result in a concentration of political influence outside the basic organizations of the League of Communists and of the material power outside the basic organizations of associated labor and the party organization in it, the League of Communists cannot implement its role of the leading ideopolitical force in society, Branko Mikulic concluded.

DOLANC: SPORTS PROFESSIONALISM 'INCOMPATIBLE' WITH SOCIETY

AU181655 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Oct 80 pp 4, 11

[Nedeljko Papic, Vladimir Stankovic, Bora Karaulic and Sava Popovic report on discussion at the joint session of the SAWPY Federal Conference and the Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia in Belgrade on 9 October]

[Excerpt] How much is spent and where does the money come from?

I have often asked myself, Stane Dolanc said during the discussion, how it is possible that an official of a self-managing interest community for physical training earns more than the secretary of an academy of sciences of a member of the Federal Executive Council. Where does the money come from? No one in this country knows how much we give for physical training or sports. I have also asked myself what is physical training and what is sports, where is the difference?

To me they are both one and the same thing. However, I realize that a distinction is intentionally drawn and that what is intended by the term physical education is only what we call recreation, whereas sports means something else, that is, sports means competition. I even think that included in the term sports we also mean any professional engagement in physical training.

I do not believe that this conference will be able to adopt any clear conclusions. In my opinion both the proposed conclusions and the documents prepared for the session fail to sufficiently explain the problem of professionalism. First, I am against professionalism in sports because I believe that professionalism such as it is cannot exist in our country and that it is incompatible with the essence of our socialist self-managing society. Second, nowhere have we recognized professionalism nor have we incorporated it in any of our documents. We claim that we are amateurs or semi-amateurs but professionalism is becoming increasingly pronounced and is becoming so not just in soccer and basketball. There is also professionalism in swimming or in light athletics where an athlete refuses to run until he receives at least 100,000 dinars, as happened at the Nova Gorica athletic meeting this year. We have even started to pay children of 15 and 16 years old; why?

On the other hand I am in favor of professionalism, but for the professionalism which is--circus. Let anyone who likes to watch a circus go there and pay his admission. The world revolution and socialism in this country will not be lagging in any way whatsoever if someone fails to jump a distance of 20 meters. And in the circus they are already jumping. We may not allocate a single social dinar to pay the professionals who are essentially slaves of technomanagerial groups, slaves deprived of all, even constitutional rights. It is not at all an accident that several athletes have even appealed to the constitutional court to protect their individuality. If someone wants to pay the first and even the second league or play professionally in that league, he may, but no payments should come out of the workers' money especially in the situation in which we worry and worry about every dinar.

What do these self-managing interest communities, who apparently think that physical training is there because of them and not vice versa, mean to us? I know that all of them, as many as there are in these communities, went to the Moscow Olympic games. We must very clearly say that the amount of money for physical training allocated by the workingman for the self-managing interest community must be exactly the amount determined by that workingman and not the amount requested by the community.

I think that the situation will become much clearer if we conditionally agree to separate professionalism and to have an organization that will strive with all its might to create conditions for as broad and active a mass sports movement as possible.

However, we are seeing a situation in which the people are driven by various means--including medical, pharmaceutical and other means--to superhuman efforts for the highest sports record. In such a way we willy-nilly include ourselves in bloc rivalry because sports has become an object of that rivalry. We do not have that much money for such a thing, and it is, in the final analysis, apolitical.

Sports As a Reflection of Society

What is happening in this sphere is no sports speciality. All that is happening, more or less--perhaps in a somewhat different way--in society generally. What we feel in the field of sports is mainly a consequence of certain problems that we are having.

I do not agree that political and other officials should be banned from work in sports organizations. My opinion is completely the opposite. Sports is a field in which the largest number of people participate and we should be more effectively present in that field than we are today; that most certainly applies to the communists and the Socialist Alliance. It is the easiest thing to say: Leave sports to the athletes; but the fact is that they are insufficiently interested in self-management, but--I dare say--are more interested in the dinar and, what is more, in the mark and the dollar. Their common goal is, after a certain period, to go abroad.

Once our sports societies were the basic cells that united a certain number of people from a certain community and they developed comradely, truly moral and noble relations and everything else that sports is supposed to be. I think that in the recent past we have essentially destroyed, by certain organizational measures, something that had been created over a long period. Today we are probably even unable to create any kind of organizational relations, but we must a least determine some kind of starting ideological-political points and then determine on that basis what we want to do, Stane Dolanc concluded.

Techno-Managers and Oil

It is simply a farce, as if someone tried to be provocative: I go to a soccer match and see a large poster "Buy this and that kind of oil" and at the same time I know that there is no oil. I know, Dolanc pointed out, that the advertisement is only a formality, a cover for the fact that a certain techno-manager is allocating so much money for a big club. Where does that lead?"

"Stabilization"

I laughed, Dolanc said, when I read the explanation why the match between the Hajduk and Olimpija teams began at 1730 hours instead of at 1430 hours. They say: because of stabilization. For, if the match began at 1500 hours, then at least 3,000 workers in Ljubljana would leave work before the end of the working day to go to the match. It is not those 22 soccer players that should be blamed for that, but the society that has created the conditions under which in our country 3,000, 4,000, or 5,000 people can leave their work before the end of their working time and that nobody is called to account for it.

PRESS REPORTS DOLANC SPEECH TO VETERANS ASSOCIATION

BORBA Report

AU211720 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Oct 80 p 3

[D. Soha report on speech by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, during discussion at the session of the Federal Committee Presidium of the Federation of War Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia in Belgrade on 16 October]

[Text] Speaking during the discussion, Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said that we can easily reduce the struggle for stabilization to the question of automobiles and villas or the behavior of officials. [paragraph continues]

That, too, should be critically discussed. However, Dolanc continued, that is not the essential characteristic of our social relations nor is it the essential cause of the situation in which we find ourselves, although it must be clearly and specifically discussed. It is quite certain, Dolanc further said, that this situation did not begin today or 6 months ago, but that we have found ourselves in this situation for a number of years now. According to him, even today we feel the consequences of liberalism that is 10 years old and that has manifested itself in quite specific attitudes. We have not sufficiently analyzed our policy of the last 10 years from this viewpoint.

As regards socialist morals, Dolanc said we must perceive where these socialist morals are, essentially, because what is most immoral and the worst thing is the fact that the one who works and creates new values does not have these values at his disposal.

The socialist self-management and the nonaligned policy are the only road for us, Dolanc continued. It is the only possible road and we must persevere on it. It will be difficult, but it will be good if we succeed in maintaining the personal standard of living we have now. We must open new social and national prospects of development for our people, and we must ensure a total assertion of their national communities within the community of equal peoples and nationalities. We must clearly and specifically tell our people that tomorrow they will live better if we really make the society's economic foundations stable. In this connection it must be borne in mind that that can be achieved only through work and not by talk; that is, through associated labor on the basis of the Law on Associated Labor and income-based relations, Stane Dolanc concluded.

POLITIKA Report

AU211728 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Oct 80 p 6

[B. Trbojevic report on speech by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, during discussion at the session of the Federal Committee Presidium of the Federation of War Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia in Belgrade on 16 October]

[Text] Speaking about economic stabilization, our behavior, the role of veterans in our further development and other important questions of work and life, Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said among other things that first of all stabilization must be total, must extend to every sphere of our life and must imply a general mobilization of all people in their tasks. In addition to being a struggle for increasingly new economic relations, it must also be a struggle for changing a certain moral behavior, a struggle based on the conviction that we belong to a society and that we have as many responsibilities as we have rights.

However, according to Dolanc, the excesses that occur in our society are not problems resulting from the system or any problems resulting from the essence of social relations. They are crimes that must be prosecuted and publicly branded. According to Dolanc, what is the worst and most immoral thing is the fact that the one who works and creates new values does not have these values at his disposal. And it is as a result of that that all new moral norms develop in a society such as ours. And if we fail to struggle to make the worker who creates new values the manager of the society, not only at his work place but also in the entire expanded reproduction of the society, we will continue to have excess phenomena and problems.

Opportunism and the protection of those phenomena that harm the society are another problem to which Dolanc called attention.

In Dolanc's opinion, associated labor is the only prospective integrating factor of this community--such as it is--of so many peoples and nationalities, republics and provinces. It is associated labor alone that can guarantee the prospects for the national and social development of every people and every nationality in this country. This is the associated labor that represents the embodiment of the ideas of Comrades Tito and Kardelj and of the Law on Associated Labor.

Dolanc also spoke about the basic problems of social property and about one of the main problems in relations between developed and undeveloped regions, to which greater attention must be devoted. Dolanc also pointed out that we must move toward a reevaluation of work. Some starting points in this connection will be provided by the congress of self-managers. For, according to him, it is because of a wrong evaluation of work that people are moving from the economic to the non-economic sphere of work.

Dolanc was very clear and categorical in his statement about certain views that the system must be changed. He said that we do not need to change the system, but we must create the conditions for its functioning, and correct in the process everything that can obstruct us. This is true because the system is based on the program orientation of the League of Communists, and that orientation is toward building socialist self-managing relations.

MACEDONIA BEGINS MASS DEFENSE, PROTECTION EXERCISE

AU212104 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Oct 80 p 3

[S.P. and Z.C. report]

[Text] Skopje, 18 Oct--The final part of the 2-day exercise "All in Defense and Protection-80," in which over 1 million working people, citizens, members of the Territorial Defense and the civil defense are participating, began in all communes of Macedonia today.

The first activities carried out in the work organizations and local communities demonstrated that workers and inhabitants had achieved a high level of training and readiness to defend the country. Numerous activities--evacuation of population, the protection of people and material goods, the rescue of the wounded and first aid--showed preparedness. This is the result of the long preparations and tests which have been carried out in Macedonia virtually the whole year as a part of the exercise "All in Defense and Protection-80."

This exercise, the basic feature of which is a mass participation and a socialization of the people's defense system, should contribute to a strengthening of our defense and protection mechanism. By its substance, this exercise represents a firm bulwark against all kinds of aggression, for the preservation of the achievements of the revolution and socialist building and for the defense of freedom and independence. It is necessary to stress that all activities serve work and an increase in production, and that they represent a contribution to the efforts for economic stabilization. The exercise will continue tomorrow.

SKOPJE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES MAJOR IN 'SECURITY'

AU212100 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] Skopje--The first diplomas were presented yesterday to graduates of the first level of law studies majoring in security and social self-protection.

The ceremony began with the singing of the song "Comrade Tito, We Swear to You."

The university faculty for security in Skopke is the only one in the country.

INTELLECTUALS TO LAUNCH MAGAZINE ADVOCATING 'DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM'

LD221331 Paris LE MONDE in French 19-20 Oct 80 p 4

[Paul Yankovitch dispatch: "Two Intellectuals Call for Really Democratic Socialism"]

[Text] Belgrade--Prof Ljudomir Tadic and writer Dobrica Cosic have just sent 200 Yugoslav intellectuals a letter which contains bitter criticism of the regime. At the same time they announce that they intend to launch a magazine JAVNOST (OPINION), to arouse the country's vital forces and extricate it from its current "grave stagnation."

Professor Tadic is one of the eight philosophers from the Belgrade arts faculty who were expelled from the university in 1975 for ideological "deviationism." Mr Cosic, who has been a communist for a long time and was formerly a member of the Serbian party Central Committee, is one of the greatest contemporary Serbian writers. He has written several nonconformist books on the 1941-1945 war and a very successful historical novel. "The days of Death," in which he pays tribute to the sacrifices made by the Serbian people and army during World War I to create Yugoslavia in 1918.

Mr Tadic and Mr Cosic think that the country's present difficulties are not due to its economic situation. According to them they are the result of a "serious moral crisis in our society, political egoism and ideological and national prejudices." The economic difficulties are merely the result of bad planning. "Have we achieved all we can achieve?" they ask. "Have we not turned some historical merits into historical privileges? We think that for the future of socialism and our country, any preservation of the status quo by bureaucratic means, by repression, by stifling criticism and by restricting citizens' rights constitutes a serious threat."

Mr Tadic and Mr Cosic are calling for the reform of society and the political system and for an active contribution from all social forces to overcome the problems facing the country. Unless this is done, they think, the country will return to the pre-1948 situation. This is an allusion to the so-called administrative management system which was officially condemned as harmful after the break with the Cominform. In order to be able to overcome the "failures and aberrations" in the self-management organization, they advocate a really democratic socialism and draw attention to the danger involved in "sectarian and dogmatic" views.

BRIEFS

GREEK AMBASSADOR--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, on 30 September in Belgrade received (Dhimitris Makris), newly appointed ambassador of Greece to Yugoslavia, who presented his credentials. Ivan Dolnicar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency, and Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, were present at the reception. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Oct 80 p 8 AU]

AFGHAN UNESCO DELEGATE--Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG)--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Federal Social Council for international relations, today received Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Political Bureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, who heads her country's delegation at the 21st session of the UNESCO General Assembly. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Oct 80 p 8 AU]